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HEARINGS

BEFORE


SUBCOMMITTEE

OF

U. S. Congress.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. CANNON, NORTHWA  ARNOLD (I.),
SAYERS, AND LIVINGSTON.

IN CHARGE OF

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1896 AND PRIOR YEARS.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1896.



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1896

HEARINGS ON THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE, MESSRS. J. G. CANNON (CHAIRMAN), S. A. NORTHWAY, W. O. ARNOLD, J. D. SAYERS, AND L. F. LIVINGSTON, OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1896 AND PRIOR YEARS.

MONDAY, April 13, 1896.

STATEMENT OF HON. J. J. BRICE, FISH COMMISSIONER; ACCOMPANIED BY MR. W. de C. RAVENEL, CHIEF CLERK.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is for propagation of food-fishes. You had \$100,000 for the current year. How much was expended on the 1st of March.

Mr. BRICE. One-third of it was expended.

The CHAIRMAN. You desire an extra \$5,000?

Mr. BRICE. Yes, sir; that is a deficiency, and has been already expended.

The CHAIRMAN. When was it expended?

Mr. BRICE. This year. It has not been paid for, but is under contract.

The CHAIRMAN. The item for repairs was \$5,000?

Mr. RAVENEL. It was \$4,500.

The CHAIRMAN. How many cars have you?

Mr. RAVENEL. Four.

The CHAIRMAN. This item for repairs is exceptional?

Mr. RAVENEL. Yes, sir; it is. Those cars ran along until they were absolutely worthless without repairs. They had rotten beams.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not this a larger amount than has been usually expended on repairs?

Mr. BRICE. This is the only deficiency in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount was expended on repairs for the last year?

Mr. BRICE. It was about \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. It runs from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year?

Mr. BRICE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you expended \$1,200 outside of the appropriation this year?

Mr. BRICE. I think so. I think our cars were put in order last July. They were repainted, varnished, and incidental repairs were made.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of this appropriation; so that this year you have expended about \$1,200?

Mr. BRICE. A little less than that.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose this appropriation should not be recommended?

Mr. BRICE. Then we will have to pay it out of the money which we want to use for distribution and hatching out. I am using every cent of money I can get for that purpose.

Mr. SAYERS. If you do not get this \$5,000 it will give you a less amount for distribution?

Mr. BRICE. It will be very materially less.

Mr. NORTHWAY. The contracts have all been made?

Mr. RAVENEL. The actual cost is \$10,000, and our bills have been held up.

The CHAIRMAN. For payment of outstanding liabilities and miscellaneous expenses in 1895; is that ascertained?

Mr. BRICE. The *Albatross* was hurriedly fitted out last year on orders from the Treasury Department. Those expenses, and some other little items amounting to about \$13, date back to 1893.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the outstanding liability with no money for 1895?

Mr. BRICE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Erection of fish ways and excavation at Great Falls, \$10,500 (Ex. Doc. 128). When are you going to complete those fish ways up there?

Mr. RAVENEL. Those were begun in 1883 and have continued under various appropriations, and it will require \$10,500 to make the fish ways practicable and put them in operation.

The CHAIRMAN. Has this money been expended?

Mr. RAVENEL. I do not know. That comes under the Secretary of War. We had available on July 1, 1895, \$6.06.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been some work done there?

Mr. RAVENEL. There has, but it will require \$10,000, and this is to make certain improvements recommended by the Commissioner last year after making an investigation.

The CHAIRMAN. This whole matter is completely set out in the document.

Mr. RAVENEL. It is merely submitted.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this work to be done under charge of your office?

Mr. RAVENEL. No, sir; it is under the office of the Chief of Engineers.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose this should not be recommended. Is it absolutely necessary to have those fish ways in order to let the fish get over the falls?

Mr. RAVENEL. The fish can not possibly get over without the fish ways. They are practically of no value unless they are completed.

The CHAIRMAN. Fish hatchery, Montana. You submit \$12,000. The appropriation seems to have been \$16,400. Has that all been expended?

Mr. BRICE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$12,000 will complete it?

Mr. BRICE. With the exception of the plant and equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. That was put in from your general appropriation?

Mr. BRICE. This is an additional appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. This finishes the whole thing?

Mr. BRICE. Yes, sir. There is a cottage for the superintendent.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got any building there now?

Mr. BRICE. Just an outbuilding.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this an important hatchery?

Mr. BRICE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to this Montana hatchery and this other at Baird, Cal., I wish you would give us the amount unexpended at each place, and what is necessary to complete these items, and state what you are going to do. If you are going to build a cottage, say so, and state how much it is going to cost. You need not make it long, but simply cover it; and state the importance of the hatcheries, and everything in connection with it. As to the Baird station, for the construction of dwelling, \$3,000; it seems to me that is pretty high. Is that for one family?

Mr. BRICE. It is, as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit \$3,000 for the construction of a dwelling, and yet you have had only \$4,000 for a fish hatchery. It looks like a fish hatchery for a dwelling, instead of a dwelling for a fish hatchery.

Mr. BRICE. It is a nice place, and it has been an expensive work by reason of the difficulty of getting lumber or any material.

The CHAIRMAN. Make the item, particularly as to Baird station, say how many buildings you want, and make it full and definite as to the amount of work you can do. Also mention the hatchery of Vermont. That is for an increase of the spring-water supply. Also cover Wytheville. It seems to me you are going to buy something there.

Mr. BRICE. That station belongs to Virginia.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it an elephant which Virginia is unloading upon us, or is it desirable?

Mr. BRICE. The Fish Commission has been using it. It comes from the State of Virginia. We pay a rental of \$500 which we get from the repair of hatcheries.

The CHAIRMAN. And now you propose to buy?

Mr. BRICE. Yes, sir; that is a nominal price.

The CHAIRMAN. Exhaust that also, and state what you are going to do. If you are going to make a hatchery there, it seems that you may have a big amount for repairs. Also include the amount for the Texas hatchery.

Mr. SAYERS. Are you doing any work down there?

Mr. RAVENEL. The well has been finished.

Mr. SAYERS. The ground has been paid for?

Mr. BRICE. The ground has been paid for; \$21,000 is to complete the station and the excavation, terra cotta work, and masonry.

The CHAIRMAN. Give the full items as to expenditure, and what you did with the money you had; what is estimated for, and what you are going to do with it.

Mr. SAYERS. I would like another report in connection with that, as to what advantage there would be by the establishment of that hatchery.

Mr. BRICE. It would be considered as a central hatchery, and it would be of interest to all the country, especially the coast. We propose to group around the central hatchery under consideration the old ones which want repairs, so as to cover all the rivers in the United States with small auxiliary ones, costing \$1,000, with no additional expense in maintenance. In that way we will supply every stream necessary where we are going to have fish. The fish will be indigenous.

Mr. SAYERS. I have sent a great many applications to your office for fish. From what hatchery do those fish come?

Mr. BRICE. They are sent from the hatchery at Quincy, Ill., which is just a little station. In answer to the Chairman in reference to the hatcheries, the fish there would be bass and others. We want to experiment with other fish.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is San Marcos?

Mr. BRICE. It is on the San Marcos River, about 30 miles from Austin.

The CHAIRMAN. You speak of central stations and a lot of substations, costing about a thousand dollars apiece. Can you follow that out with the number of hatcheries you have now?

Mr. BRICE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You want what you have now in the shape of central hatcheries; but if you cover the country with cheaper hatcheries, that would mean the foundation of a great many more plants?

Mr. BRICE. Yes, sir; it would probably take 25 or 30.

The CHAIRMAN. How many hatcheries are there now altogether?

Mr. BRICE. There are 21 hatcheries and stations.

The CHAIRMAN. About how many stations?

Mr. BRICE. There would be probably 15 or 16 hatcheries, and the rest would be stations. These points down on the Potomac and the station are for the purpose of taking shad, and there is a station on the Delaware River and one at Quincy.

The CHAIRMAN. When you speak of stations, you mean some place temporarily occupied?

Mr. BRICE. Yes, sir. We call fish ponds stations. This one here is a central hatchery.

The CHAIRMAN. Your policy would be to cover the country with 25 or 30 additional ones. Does that mean occupation?

Mr. BRICE. It means the purchase of land. The amount of assistance required would not include the salaries of the men.

The CHAIRMAN. You would put buildings on the land?

Mr. BRICE. Yes, sir; costing \$300 to \$400 each.

The CHAIRMAN. You would need to have them occupied during what portion of the year?

Mr. BRICE. Three months; during the spawning season.

The CHAIRMAN. That means building and machinery, and about how many employees?

Mr. BRICE. It would mean one employee for three months.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you need that one for getting eggs?

Mr. BRICE. We would send a man there from the central station.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you would have more than one man during three months. How many men?

Mr. BRICE. Two would be sufficient. It depends a good deal on the station. If the station is small one would be enough.

The CHAIRMAN. You have now 16 stations and 16 hatcheries and by adding 30 more hatcheries that would mean the employment of 30 more men during the hatching season; and if you detailed one man to each, it would mean a great deal of station force?

Mr. BRICE. We did that in California at Fort Gaston and Redwood. We detailed a man over there, and if necessary, or if we were pressed, we could do the same thing again.

The CHAIRMAN. As to these 30 stations, from what appropriation would you pay them?

Mr. BRICE. Out of the appropriation for fish culture; that is the general appropriation of \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the appropriation in which you want \$5,000?

Mr. BRICE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would any portion of that money be spent this year in the way of which you speak?

Mr. BRICE. Yes, sir; we will not have funds enough to build the hatcheries. We are using all the money for the propagation of shad.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the accounting officer assented to the proposition that from that general appropriation you could establish hatcheries, and put in machinery without special authorization?

Mr. BRICE. There is a bill in the Senate for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose it would suit the convenience and the best interests of the service to put a second hatchery down on the Potomac, say 50 miles farther than the present one, and expend \$500 in building and necessary machinery; would you send a man down there, or detail a man from the central station? Could you do that from this general appropriation without special authorization from Congress?

Mr. BRICE. That has been the custom of the Commission. Those auxiliary stations in California were built without any special appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. This is liable to bring up a good deal of discussion in the House and questions are liable to be asked. How much would it embarrass you if we were to put in a clause prohibiting the establishment of any new hatcheries without special authorization of Congress?

Mr. BRICE. It would not affect us at all.

The CHAIRMAN. It would not in any way cripple the service as it is now organized?

Mr. BRICE. No, sir. I do not think there would be any difficulty, as this is a primitive arrangement.

The CHAIRMAN. You could go on and provide for this service of the Commission, in the way of the establishment of additional hatcheries or stations, without special authorization by Congress? For the present you could get along without impairing the service?

Mr. NORTHWAY. It will limit the amount of the production of fish?

Mr. BRICE. It will, very much, indeed. Last year we put in 900,000 salmon. There ought to be 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 at least. Nine hundred thousand salmon do not amount to anything.

Mr. NORTHWAY. If these stations are not authorized it will curtail the present production; but what you desire is a larger increase, and these stations will help you to do that?

Mr. BRICE. What we wish to do is to establish stations. The Fish Commission, as you know, has been, up to this time, experimental.

Mr. NORTHWAY. Why can not the small stations be near the central ones, so as to be in charge of the same men?

Mr. BRICE. That is the idea—to have them all under the same superintendence. They are within reach of the various streams, because in taking fish my experience has been that the best way is to establish small hatcheries near the spawning grounds, and put them on the spawning beds before they take on new habits.

Mr. NORTHWAY. You would not take them away from the place where they are hatched?

Mr. BRICE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me your proposition fairly implies legislation by Congress and a very considerable appropriation?

Mr. BRICE. Yes, sir; it would require an appropriation of \$55,000 fully.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me, without antagonizing it at all, that there ought to be legislation independent of an appropriation bill.

Mr. ARNOLD. In reference to the fish ways at Great Falls, I want to ask you who are the owners of the Great Falls and what would be the consequence if the owners were to make improvements in the way of building dams?

Mr. RAVENEL. The question as to the ownership of Great Falls is one which army engineers would have to be asked about.

Mr. ARNOLD. It might make your fish ways useless, providing the owner should take a notion to improve.

Mr. RAVENEL. They could not stop up the river. The water supply is from the Great Falls, and these dams are below the falls.

The CHAIRMAN. This first item, maintenance, equipment, etc., you use for repairs of cars; and can you use it for repairs generally?

Mr. RAVENEL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs and construction at Put in Bay, Duluth, Craigs Brook, Green Lake, and Neosho, \$8,450. It is the same as this in effect. It is an addition?

Mr. RAVENEL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose that last special item is not given?

Mr. RAVENEL. It would affect to a certain extent the running of the hatcheries. They are becoming much decayed. The one at Wytheville is entirely gone. If the repairs are neglected, the expense would be greater.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would also put in the note which we have asked you to furnish the particulars in reference to this item at Put in Bay, Craigs Brook, and Neosho, as to repairs, how much is expended, the necessity therefor, the effect upon the work, etc.

Mr. SAYERS. If I understand the Commissioner, he can not use that general appropriation for repairs at special stations?

Mr. BRICE. No, sir; that could not be used. These places have been neglected until the ordinary appropriation of \$100,000 is not sufficient to cover them.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you have had money enough in that \$100,000 to make these repairs?

Mr. BRICE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I want the special repairs at those places, and the necessity therefore, because if I am given my way, I will not put in two items, when one will answer the purpose. In other words, this general appropriation for which you want \$5,000, in my judgment, ought to cover all the stations.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
Washington, April 14, 1896.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of yesterday, I forward herewith explanatory statements of the estimates of funds needed for the completion of fish hatcheries in the States of Montana, Iowa, Vermont, New York, and Texas; also for improvements and repairs to stations at Put in Bay, Ohio; Duluth, Minn.; Craig Brook, Me.; Neosho, Mo., and Northville, Mich.; also for the construction of a new building at Baird Station, Cal. I also transmit some data relative to the appropriation requested for the completion of the fish-way at the Great Falls of the Potomac River.

Yours, respectfully,

J. J. BRICE, *Commissioner.*

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

Fish hatchery, Bozeman, Mont.—For the completion of the fish-cultural station near Bozeman, Mont., authorized by the act approved August 5, 1891, and to be available till expended, \$12,000.

NOTE.—For the establishment of this station there was appropriated by act of—

August 5, 1892.....	\$10,000.00
August 23, 1894.....	6,400.00

Total.....	16,400.00
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The expenditures, so far, have been:

Selection of site.....	920.45
Purchase of site.....	3,500.00
Surveying.....	247.60
Plans, specifications, and advertising.....	119.21
Ponds and water supply.....	3,732.90
Fish hatchery contract.....	5,634.00
Outbuilding contract.....	1,213.00
Ice house contract.....	288.00
Equipment.....	40.54
Inspection.....	653.48
Incidentals.....	31.45

Total.....	16,380.63
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To complete this station the following expenditure is estimated:

Dwelling for superintendent, plain, wooden building.....	4,000.00
Completion of ponds and water supply.....	4,250.00
Barn and stable.....	600.00
Improvement of grounds, fencing, and bridging.....	1,500.00
Equipment of hatchery.....	1,000.00
Superintendence.....	800.00

Total.....	12,150.00
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BOZEMAN, MONT.

The ponds contemplated are as follows:

	Square feet.
36 small ponds (10 by 25 feet).....	5,448
8 medium-size ponds (20 by 80 feet).....	10,032
4 large ponds, each 15,000 square feet.....	45,000

Fish hatchery, Iowa.—For the completion of the fish-cultural station in Iowa, authorized by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and for other purposes," approved August 18, 1894, \$8,000.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation for the establishment of this station is (December 3, 1895) \$14,177.15. For the development of the station the following expenditures are estimated:

Purchase of land	\$501
Examination of title	300
Introduction of water supply, construction of ponds, etc.....	6,770
Hatchery and annex	6,500
Superintendent's dwelling	3,500
Ice house and barn	600
Repairs and alterations to buildings now on property	638
Equipment of station	1,200
Superintendence of constructions	600
Contingencies	600
Roads, fencing, and landscaping	1,000
Total	22,109

The estimate of the cost of the construction of this station is based upon the investigation of Mr. Von Bayer, the architect of the Commission, while at Manchester surveying the site.

The superintendent's cottage and quarters for men are necessary, as there is no community near where the employees of the station could be properly housed and boarded. The residence contemplated is simply a neat, substantial eight-room house. The old building on the property is to be altered and divided up into mess rooms, at an expense of \$638.75. The hatchery annex, estimated at \$6,500, will be a frame building upon a stone foundation, 63 feet long by 38 feet wide, with an L. The Manchester station was established for the purpose of hatching and distributing brook and rainbow trout, the basses, crappie, and other native fishes.

Work has been delayed on this station owing to the fact that the Attorney-General has not reported upon the title to the property, as required by law. Plans covering the construction of the hatchery, residence, ponds, etc., are prepared.

The ponds contemplated are as follows:

	Square feet.
36 small ponds, 25 by 10 feet, total area	5,448
8 medium-size ponds, 20 by 80 feet	10,032
3 large ponds, each 15,000 square feet	45,000

Fish hatchery, New York.—For the completion of the fish-cultural station on the St. Lawrence River, New York, authorized by the act approved March 3, 1891, \$2,500.

The appropriations made for this station are as follows:

March 3, 1891	\$5,408.00
August 18, 1894	7,000.00
Total	12,000.00

These appropriations were expended as follows:

Travel preliminary to selection of site	\$234.91
Purchase of land and old mill	8,500.00
Remodeling building and equipping same with the requisite machinery, hatching jars, troughs, and furniture; also construction of wharf.....	8,165.09

To complete the station, including unfinished repairs to building, grading, and inclosing of grounds, lighting of building and grounds, and flagstaff, the sum of \$2,500 is required, as follows:

Painting of building and chimney	\$250
Putting up cornice and its painting, repairs to roof and ceiling of main hatchery, etc	775
Grading and inclosing grounds	800
Gas machine, piping, and fixtures	450
Flagstaff and erecting	100

Total	2,375
Contingencies	125
Grand total	2,500

Fish hatchery, Wytheville, Va.—For the purchase from the State of Virginia, for the consideration of \$100, of the property near Wytheville, Wythe County, Va., now used as a fish-cultural station by the United States Fish Commission, for the purchase of additional property adjacent thereto, and for the improvement and development of all the property acquired under this act, \$10,000.

In his report submitted to Congress on March 22, 1888 (Mis. Doc. No. 88, Fiftieth Congress, first session), the late Commissioner stated as follows:

"Wytheville Station, Virginia." * * * *Nature of tenure.*—This station is the property of the State of Virginia and is held by the United States Fish Commission under a lease from the commissioner of fisheries of the State of Virginia at an annual rental of \$500.

"Description."—The tract of land comprises about 19 acres. The improvements are: A hatchery 25 feet by 50 feet, two stories high, with capacity for hatching 500,000 trout during the season; comfortable residence for superintendent; ice house, stable, and all necessary outbuildings; a series of fourteen ponds for rearing trout; a series of ten ponds for breeding carp and other warm-water species; a switch or siding for convenience in making car-load shipments of fish, and a number of minor improvements. All permanent improvements and betterments have been made by the State of Virginia, and represent an investment of about \$12,000."

Since that time, however, the State of Virginia has permitted the United States to expend a part of the rental in further betterments to the station, but the amount thus expended has been insufficient to keep the station in the condition necessary for the most effective work; and as the property did not belong to the United States, additional expenditures could not be made under the law from the regular appropriations for the conduct of the work of the United States Fish Commission.

The necessary improvements of the station, to put it in good order, consist in building a new revetment wall for the protection of the ponds against the encroachment of Tate Run, in the construction of a series of new ponds with supply and drain pipes, in repairing present ponds, in substituting new pipe lines for the old ones, in lengthening the railroad siding at that place, in repairing the various buildings of the station, among which the dwelling house needs it most, and lastly in improving the landscape features of the station and in building a good road from the station across a steep hill in the rear of it. The cost of these improvements I estimate at \$10,000. This station is at present our only source of supply for rainbow trout for supplying applicants and stocking streams in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee, besides furnishing a large proportion of the rock bass or red-eye perch distributed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

Fish hatchery, Vermont.—The appropriations made for this station are as follows:

March 31, 1891.....	\$5, 000
August 5, 1892.....	10, 000
August 23, 1894.....	8, 500
Total.....	23, 500

Which have been expended as follows:

Cost of land.....	2, 470
Hatchery.....	5, 590
Outbuilding.....	1, 718
Stable.....	395
Ice house.....	432
Flagstaff.....	98
Construction of ponds, introduction of water supply, construction of dam across Sleepers River, railroad siding, equipment, superintendence, etc....	12, 197
Total.....	23, 500
For increase of spring-water supply (construction of reservoir).....	7, 000

The water supply for this station is taken chiefly from Sleepers River. Owing to the fact that this river becomes heavily charged with sediment and mud during the fall and spring it is necessary to construct a large settling reservoir and filter. Expense of construction is estimated as follows:

Excavation and embankment.....	\$4, 200
Supply pipes and drains.....	717
Crib filters, gates, gratings, etc.....	741
Reservoir covering.....	800
Protecting jetty at dam and flushing pipe.....	450
Total.....	4, 000

The spring-water supply at the station is inadequate, and for the acquirement of additional water \$3,000 is estimated.

This station is established, primarily, for the propagation of brook and rainbow trout, lake trout, and salmon for stocking the streams of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

Fish hatchery, Northville, Mich.—For the construction of a hatchery building, dwelling for superintendent, alterations and repairs to present buildings, improvement of grounds, and extension of water supply, including purchase of additional springs, \$3,000.

This item is made up as follows:

New hatchery, including adaptation of present hatchery for an ice house...	\$6,000
Dwelling for superintendent, including removal of present building occupied by foreman and its repair	4,000
Increased water supply, including purchase of additional springs, water conduit, etc.....	3,000
Total.....	13,000

The hatchery at the station is a very old building, with a capacity of less than 4,000,000 eggs, and as the collections of lake and brook trout eggs, during last fall, amounted to nearly 12,000,000, it was not deemed advisable to attempt the repairing of the old building, and a new hatchery was recommended, at a cost of between \$5,000 and \$6,000, the old hatchery to be converted into an ice house. The estimate of \$4,000 for dwelling for superintendent is intended to provide a residence for him on the grounds of the station. There is at present an old cottage occupied by the foreman, but it is deemed advisable to have the superintendent as near the station as practicable. The spring supply of the hatchery at the Northville Station has fallen off during the past year about 50 per cent, and as the work of the station is increasing each year it is important to provide an additional supply. This additional supply will be provided by means of artesian wells or by the purchase of springs located 2,000 feet beyond the present intake on Rogue River. The principal item of cost in the event of our getting the water supply from the springs will be the cost of piping, as the spring property can be purchased at a nominal price.

Fish hatchery, Baird, Cal.—For construction of a dwelling at the Baird, Cal., station, \$3,000.

This building is needed for the foreman of the station. It is not customary to provide buildings for foremen at the stations except where the stations are in isolated sections of country, as in the case of the Baird Station. The previous appropriation of \$4,000 was expended in the construction of a residence for the superintendent. The station is located in north central California, Shasta County, on the west bank of the McCloud River, 2 miles above its junction with the Sacramento, and 11 miles from the Northwest Railway station. It was established for the collection of eggs of the California or quinnat salmon for restocking the Sacramento and other rivers tributary to the Pacific. It occupies a Government reservation, set aside by proclamation of President Grant in December, 1875, as a fishery reserve, and covers an area of between 250 and 300 acres. The original cost of the station, including materials and supplies, etc., was \$12,000. It was rebuilt in 1881, at a cost of \$15,000, having been destroyed by a heavy freshet.

Fish hatchery, Texas.—The appropriations made for this purpose have been:

Act of August 5, 1892.....	\$10,000
Act of March 3, 1893	5,000
Act of August 18, 1894.....	8,300
Total.....	23,300

Of this amount \$2,697.56 remains on hand at present. The balance was expended as follows:

Travel.....	\$1,298.46
Purchase of land and recording deed	4,503.50
Services of engineers (surveying and inspecting)	1,401.50
Artesian well	9,831.61
Temporary sheds	102.54
Improvement of grounds.....	1,238.11
Excavation of ponds.....	1,701.43
Equipment	125.05
Temporary labor	291.50
Miscellaneous	109.89

Funds required to complete station with plans approved, \$21,000.

The following is a detailed estimate of the cost, based upon an examination of the grounds by the engineer:

Excavation:

5 ponds, 7,000 each, 4 feet deep, equal 52,000 cubic yards, at 25 cents	\$1, 300. 00
Terracing same, 2,000 cubic yards, at 25 cents	500. 00
3 ponds, 10,000 each, 8 feet deep, 9,000 cubic yards, at 25 cents	2, 250. 00
Terracing same, 2,000 cubic yards, at 25 cents	500. 00
2 ponds (new), 8,000 each, 10 feet deep, equal 8,000 cubic yards, at 25 cents	1, 500. 00
Terracing same, 1,000 cubic yards, at 25 cents	250. 00
Artesian-well reservoir	250. 00
Intermediate reservoir and shipping tanks	200. 00
Pipe lines and drains	500. 00
	<hr/> \$7, 250. 00

Terra-cotta pipes:

250 feet of 12-inch pipe, at 40 cents, delivered	100. 00
500 feet of 8-inch pipe, at 30 cents, delivered	150. 00
800 feet of 6-inch pipe, at 25 cents, delivered	200. 00
	<hr/> 450. 00

Masonry:

Artesian-well reservoir	300. 00
Intermediate reservoir and shipping tanks	300. 00
Protecting wall on spring brook	75. 00
Laying pipes and drains in cement	155. 00
	<hr/> 830. 00

Miscellaneous:

Lumber for gates, screens, overflows, walks, etc., for reservoirs and ponds, including 3 small bridges	200. 00
Graveling ponds, walks, etc.	625. 00
Paving slopes of ponds, trimming and sodding	500. 00
4,000 linear feet roadways, making and graveling	400. 00
3,000 linear feet walks, making and graveling	200. 00
40 shade trees, planted	100. 00
Galvanized iron water pipe and fittings, for domestic use and irrigation	400. 00
Planting Bermuda grass	150. 00
	<hr/> 2, 585. 00

Buildings:

Superintendent's residence and outbuilding	3, 200. 00
Office and workshop and shed	2, 000. 00
Windmill, complete with tank	350. 00
1,850 feet fencing, including labor, at 50 cents	925. 00
2,850 feet fencing, including labor, at 25 cents	712. 50
	<hr/> 7, 187. 50
For superintendence, travel, etc.	1, 000. 00
	<hr/> 19, 292. 50

Contingencies, 10 per cent.	1, 929. 25
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Total 21, 221. 75

In establishing a fish-cultural station for the Gulf States it was desired, if practicable, to secure a site where there existed facilities for work with salt water as well as fresh water species; also for the development, propagation, and rearing of the oyster.

The following points were visited in the fall of 1891: Galveston, Corpus Christi, Houston, Palestine, San Antonio, New Braunfels, San Marcos, Austin, and Fort Worth. It was found, however, that the coast afforded no satisfactory conditions for the establishment of the composite station desired. Of the sites examined for the propagation of fresh-water species of fishes the most desirable was found to be that of San Marcos, situated at the head of the San Marcos River, a tributary to the Guadalupe. Water plants were found in abundance in the river and such species of fishes as the large-mouth black bass, sunfish, and various species of cyprinoids. A short way below the spring there is a tract of land of 25 acres which was thought suitable for the establishment of a station.

In 1893 the late Commissioner decided upon the location of San Marcos as the site for the establishment of the station, and the property referred to above was purchased for the sum of \$4,500 from Judge W. D. Wood. A contract was also entered into with E. J. L. Green and the San Marcos Water Company for certain water rights, with a view of obtaining water by gravity.

In 1894 the dam constructed for the procurement of water by gravity not having proven satisfactory, arrangements were made for the sinking of an artesian well for this purpose.

The foregoing statement shows in detail the expenses incurred in connection with the establishment of the station at this point and the amount of money necessary for its completion. For the restocking of streams in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and the introduction of new fishes, the Commission has no stations except Wytheville, Va., and Neosho, Mo. Both of these stations, in addition to supplying this section, are drawn upon largely for supplying applicants in the States adjacent to the States in which they are situated.

Fish hatcheries, repairs.—For repairs and constructions required at the fish-cultural stations at Put in Bay, Ohio; Duluth, Minn.; Green Lake, Maine; Craig Brook, Maine; and Neosho, Mo., \$8,450.

Put-in Bay, Ohio: This station is located on Put-in Bay Island, Ohio, and was established in 1890, for the purpose of propagating whitefish and other species indigenous to the waters of Lake Erie. It is the most important hatchery on the Great Lakes. The appropriation requested in the present bill is for the extension of the wharf (constructed in 1890) and for deepening the channel approaching it. This is necessary from the fact that the water in Lake Erie has fallen so much during the past year that the station launch can not reach the wharf without being dragged for a considerable distance through the mud. The expense of extending the wharf and deepening the channel is estimated at \$1,500; \$240 additional is needed for the construction of a storage shed for the storing of paints, oils, etc.; total, \$1,740.

Duluth, Minn.: Repairs to water flume, filling in of swamp back of hatchery, and general improvements to grounds, \$1,000.

Green Lake, Maine: This station was commenced in 1891 and completed in 1893. It was established chiefly for the propagation of trout and landlocked salmon. It is located in the hills bordering on the east side of Green Lake, or Reeds Pond, distant about 4 miles from the nearest railroad station of the same name, and connected therewith by a tolerably good wagon road. The area of land owned by the Fish Commission is about 820 acres. Besides this the Commission owns all necessary water privileges both above and below its land. The water supply for the station is furnished by the waters of Great Brook, which connects Rocky Pond and Mountain Pond above that with Green Lake. There is a crib dam, erected by the Commission in 1891, at the foot of Rocky Pond, from where a box flume 18 by 26 inches, inside measurement, conveys the water to the hatchery grounds, distant 1.8 miles. The supply of water amounts to about 2,000 gallons per minute, of a temperature varying with the temperature of the seasons. There are two storage reservoirs, in area about 60,000 square feet, into which the box flume empties. The buildings of the station consist of a hatchery, an ice house, a stable, a superintendent's cottage, a foreman's house, and minor outbuildings. The ponds originally constructed are inadequate, and the water supply from Great Brook becomes so warm in summer that it is deemed advisable to construct additional ponds and arrange for an additional supply of spring water. The flume, which has been in use since 1891, needs repair. It is estimated that the cost of the additional ponds, spring water, and repairs to flumes will be \$3,500.

Craig Brook, Maine: This station became the property of the United States Fish Commission in 1888, and is devoted chiefly to the rearing of Atlantic salmon, brook trout, and landlocked salmon, though experiments are conducted in the rearing of rainbow trout, Loch Leven, Swiss Lake, and Scotch sea trout and saibling. The Commission controls about 135 acres of land, and the improvements embrace the following buildings: Superintendent's residence, hatchery, fly house, two ice houses, retarding pit, little pit, office, barrack, stable, carriage house, cottage, barn, woodshed, fly lodge, winter shed, 2 horse sheds, 3 store sheds; also 24 ponds. For the construction of 3 ponds of sufficient depth and size for the rearing of adult salmon and for the construction of a pasture fence surrounding the property an appropriation is asked of \$1,200.

Neosho, Mo.: This station is located in the city of Neosho, on 12 acres of land donated to the Government by the city, and gets its supply of water from a spring on the land donated. It was established in 1888 for the purpose of stocking the waters of Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Louisiana, and Tennessee with species of food-fishes adapted to the natural conditions afforded by the waters of those States. It has been drawn upon very largely for stocking the waters of other adjacent States and the States bordering on the Gulf. There are at the station 13 ponds, having an area of 140,000 square feet, which are devoted to breeding and rearing trout, tench, black and rock bass, and crappie, besides 6 pools used for rearing trout in the summer and storage in winter. A small frame hatchery, superintendent's residence, and a small ice house and workshop combined constitute the buildings. The demand for trout has increased so largely in the last few years that additional ponds are needed, to be constructed at an estimated cost of \$800; also one outbuilding at \$200; total, \$1,000.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
Washington, April 15, 1896.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit to you a statement in relation to the inclosed amendment to House bill 7664.

The amendment covers a plan for the systematic stocking of nearly all of the available streams on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts with indigenous food-fishes. As the farmer realizes the necessity of replenishing his stock every year, in like manner the same prudent forethought is required in regard to the occupants of each stream.

The plan contemplates a central hatchery and the grouping about it, on the various streams and their tributaries, of auxiliary hatcheries at a cost of \$1,225 each, extending from Maine, on the Atlantic Coast, to and including the Gulf of Mexico; and on the Pacific Coast from Puget Sound to Monterey Bay.

It will be necessary to employ these auxiliary hatcheries only during the spawning season for two or three months, requiring little outlay for expense. The eggs will be taken at these stations, the fish hatched, and the fry deposited in waters adjacent to their natural spawning beds.

The probable rivers on the Atlantic Coast on which auxiliary hatcheries would be established are the Kennebec or Penobscot, the Connecticut, the Hudson, the James, the York, the Rappahannock, the Chowan or Albemarle Sound, the Neuse, the Cape Fear, the Waccamaw, the Edisto, the Ogeechee, and the St. Johns.

On the Pacific Coast, the Columbia River, commencing at Colville, in Washington, and its tributaries; the Klamath and its tributaries, the Eel, the Mad, the Russian, the Sacramento, and the Carmel rivers.

Very respectfully,

J. J. BRICE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by Mr. Perkins to the bill (H. R. 7664) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for other purposes, viz: Insert the following:

For the establishment and maintenance of fish-cultural stations and auxiliary stations in the States of California, Oregon, Washington, and Florida, at points to be selected by the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, for the propagation of salmon and other fishes, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For the establishment of auxiliary stations for the propagation of shad and other fishes on the Atlantic Coast, at points to be selected by the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, twenty thousand dollars.

MONDAY, April 15, 1896.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

STATEMENT OF MR. G. W. WILSON, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF
INTERNAL REVENUE.

The CHAIRMAN. Touching this item of \$100,000 for salaries, you have had \$1,710,000, and you now submit \$100,000. Tell us, as briefly as you can, the necessity for that.

Mr. WILSON. It arises from the same condition of the previous year. The reason we need the difference between \$75,000 and the \$100,000 asked for is because of the number of fruit-brandy distilleries which have been established during the past year. It is the largest number we have ever had in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Whereabouts?

Mr. WILSON. Largely in the Sixth district of Virginia; but the conditions have existed largely all over the country because the fruit crop has been very great.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been expended up to the 1st of March?

Mr. WILSON. We had exhausted one-half of the appropriation up to the 1st of January, and exceeded it \$49,600.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that fallen off or kept up; have you noticed any loss since the 1st of January?

Mr. WILSON. Our accounts are not in. Our balance sheet shows about the same condition of things.

The CHAIRMAN. Probably you can get along now reasonably well without any more?

Mr. WILSON. I think we will have a deficiency if you limit that. That expenditure can not be reduced with the present condition of things. I know that to be a fact.

The CHAIRMAN. You have another item of \$700 for bringing to trial and punishment persons violating internal-revenue laws.

Mr. WILSON. That is a deficiency in what is called the fraud fund.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for 1895. Has the deficiency been actually incurred? How do you happen to run over?

Mr. WILSON. It is just one of those cases in counting up a year's work. We had bills outstanding for \$700.

The CHAIRMAN. I wanted to see if we could not get rid of this, because it is somewhat of a red flag to an enraged bull.

Mr. WILSON. We have tried to avoid it, but we will simply have to quit work if you cut that off.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. EDWARD L. RENICK, CHIEF CLERK, STATE DEPARTMENT, AND MR. WARREN E. FAISON, SOLICITOR OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had \$5,000 for 1893 to 1896, inclusive, each year, for stationery, furniture and fixtures, and purchase of paper for passports. Have you had a deficiency in any one of those years? State what was expended on the first half of the year, or, if you have it, to the 1st of March, either or both.

Mr. RENICK. The principal item, I think, is carpets, which need changing. We have had them a great many years, and they are worn-out all through the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recollect how much of this \$5,000 was expended up to the 1st of March?

Mr. RENICK. It is in the document. We have a balance of less than \$400.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you pay for typewriters from this item?

Mr. RENICK. No; we buy the machines. Previously we paid for this out of the contingent fund; but the Treasury Department has decided that we can not use it.

The CHAIRMAN. That was all exhausted on the 1st of March, except about \$400?

Mr. RENICK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If you do not get this, of course, you will have to live on about \$400 for the other four months for stationery and furniture. You probably have enough furniture to do you?

Mr. RENICK. We consider that \$400 is necessary for that purpose; but we could manage in some way, I suppose, by repairs to the furniture; but the introduction of cases is absolutely necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Nicaragua Canal, page 2. You submit an item for the Nicaragua Commission for additional allowance as compensation to meet a deficiency. What do you mean by "to meet a deficiency?" How did the deficiency occur?

Mr. RENICK. That was in the urgency deficiency estimates also and I thought that was explained at the time of the hearing on that bill. It must have been explained at the time and taken down in the notes.

The CHAIRMAN. There does not seem to have been any explanation.

The CLERK. None whatever.

Mr. SAYERS. These items ought to be segregated.

The CHAIRMAN. What we want to know is how much has been paid for the compensation of these commissioners from this appropriation and how much additional for compensation is to be paid; in other words, without going into it too fully, we want to know what you have done and what you propose to do, in detail?

Mr. SAYERS. I would like to be informed as to whether or not this Commission had Government transportation to Nicaragua and back?

The CHAIRMAN. You can write us and give it to us as promptly as you can.

Mr. RENICK. I will do it this morning.

The CHAIRMAN. There have been submitted by the State Department to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the chairman of that committee has submitted to us, various items to pay British and Italian subjects and others for injuries committed by our citizens, as alleged. How fully we want to go into that I do not know.

Mr. RENICK. I will introduce Mr. Faison, Solicitor of the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. The first items are those of Bain and Dawson. Mr. Hitt has referred them to this committee, because, I suppose, they were referred to his committee.

Mr. FAISON. They are separate cases. The Dawson case, as I remember, was where a man and his family had been assaulted by some lawless people when they were traveling through Nebraska, and they have no means of obtaining redress. I esti-

mate that item ought to be about \$1,800. That would reimburse them for the property lost, amounting to \$300 or \$400. They suffered bodily injuries. There is no doubt about their suffering injuries by being assaulted by a gang of drunken men. Their goods were scattered. I would not say the men took them for their own purposes, but they threw them away. The governor of Nebraska had the case investigated, and the evidence we are going on was furnished by him.

The CHAIRMAN. Possibly I am prejudiced by reason of my understanding of the case.

Mr. FAISON. They asked large damages. I think they were people of small means beforehand, and I thought \$1,800 would reimburse them.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you institute an investigation in this case to discover the motives for this assault?

Mr. FAISON. It was done by a crowd of people who were accustomed to go around committing depredations. The men had been drinking and they drove by where the Dawson people were. They hallooed to the Dawsons, and the Dawsons gave some answer, when they jumped down and attacked the Dawson party. They scattered their goods around and cut the top off the wagon, cut the harness and let the horses loose, and they also dragged the women by the hair and made improper proposals to them. The papers were full of it at the time.

Mr. SAYERS. You say the governor of Nebraska reported upon that?

Mr. FAISON. He sent the prosecuting attorneys of two counties and they made an investigation.

The CHAIRMAN. You are satisfied that these were proper persons, and that the damages were great?

Mr. FAISON. I think so.

Mr. SAYERS. What about the case of Bain?

Mr. FAISON. He was a purser on an English steamer loading at New Orleans, and during the riots between the white and colored longshoremen an English vessel had employed some colored cotton-screw men and they were attacked by some white strikers. Mr. Bain was superintending the loading. He was shot twice, and has been unable to get redress. We estimated that a thousand dollars would pay his doctor's bills and allow him for his time.

The CHAIRMAN. He was standing around when the riot occurred?

Mr. FAISON. He was the object of the attack, because he was superintending the loading by these colored longshoremen.

Mr. SAYERS. He was not there as a mere spectator?

Mr. FAISON. No; he was there in pursuance of his business.

The CHAIRMAN. In case of the other people, do you think the amount is sufficient?

Mr. FAISON. It is \$500 each for a man, wife, and daughter. They claim to have been injured and to have been broken up in their trip, and all that sort of thing. This is a matter of conjecture.

The CHAIRMAN. What would make them whole?

Mr. FAISON. They claim their property was worth \$700 or \$800. I think \$300 would reimburse them for their actual loss of property.

The CHAIRMAN. Did they have any doctors' bill to pay?

Mr. FAISON. The doctors did not charge them anything. They claim to have suffered permanent personal injuries. You have before you the correspondence. The daughter is said to have been afflicted with epilepsy ever since.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it ought to be \$18,000. You say \$300 would cover the actual loss of property?

Mr. FAISON. Yes, sir. They are detained there yet, and they are absolutely in destitute circumstances, and can not get away from where they are, in Nebraska.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would send the items in detail—so much for the Dawson family and so much for Bain—the amount you think ought to be written in.

Mr. FAISON. Very well.

The CHAIRMAN. I think Mr. Hitt told me that about \$2,000 was what was wanted in the case of the Italian subjects.

Mr. FAISON. I am not familiar with that case. That is the Colorado and Walsonburg riots. Five thousand dollars has been asked, according to the correspondence.

The CHAIRMAN. Has not the Secretary or the President heretofore been using, or had authority to use, an emergency fund for that purpose?

Mr. FAISON. In one instance it was used. That was the time where the Italians were shot in the New Orleans jail. Twenty-five thousand dollars was paid out of the emergency fund by Mr. Blaine.

Mr. RENICK. We afterwards asked Congress for reimbursement.

Mr. FAISON. It has never been used but one time so far as I know. In the case of Bain, there is a treaty that foreign shipping shall be protected. In the Dawson case the evidence is furnished by the governor of Nebraska and it contains some three or four hundred pages of questions and answers.

The CHAIRMAN. Another item is to pay W. H. Graef & Co. for certain goods stolen by one Dickinson, a custom-house official, in 1884. What became of Dickinson?

Mr. RENICK. Is that in our estimates? I know nothing about that.

The CHAIRMAN. It came from the Secretary of State to Mr. Hitt, and he referred it to us. It seems that some years ago an employee stole some silk goods from Graef & Co., they being foreigners.

Mr. RENICK. I do not know anything about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you write a letter covering that case, stating what became of Dickinson, and whether he is still in the Government employ, whether he was prosecuted to conviction, and also whether or not he was a bonded official?

Mr. RENICK. You will have to learn that from the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 4, Watt & Mitchell. Are commercial agents bonded?

Mr. RENICK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you submit items to reimburse Watt & Mitchell, of New South Wales, for losses sustained through certain drafts illegally drawn upon the Secretary of State and Treasury by one Baggs, a commercial agent of New South Wales, aggregating \$2,170.62, probably in 1893. Is Baggs an American citizen, or is he employed out there?

Mr. RENICK. He is an American citizen, and he is considered as having violated the criminal law of Great Britain, and offered to go back and stand trial if the bankers would pay his expenses. I understand that nothing has been done.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is he now?

Mr. RENICK. He is in this country, but I do not know where.

The CHAIRMAN. Has any action been brought upon his bond?

Mr. RENICK. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the bond good?

Mr. RENICK. I suppose so.

The CHAIRMAN. Then why have not steps been taken to realize on the bond?

Mr. RENICK. I do not think we could recover anything now on a draft which they proved we ought to have paid.

The CHAIRMAN. But we did not pay it.

Mr. RENICK. No. We did not pay it; but if you appropriate this it will be paid. We could not recover as long as we are not hurt. We want to make up to these people whom he defrauded.

The CHAIRMAN. He drew a draft which on the face of the whole transaction was perfectly proper; but he drew one which he was not authorized to draw, and converted the money to his own use?

Mr. RENICK. He was authorized to draw the draft; but in that particular case it was fraudulent. He said that he had thirty seamen to take care of, whereas he had only two. He got the cash, and skipped to this country.

The CHAIRMAN. He is not liable to the criminal law in this country?

Mr. RENICK. I asked the authorities about that, and they said that he was liable to the English criminal law.

The CHAIRMAN. When an American citizen is in the performance of duty in a foreign port is he not in the same position as if he were in American territory?

Mr. RENICK. Not in the case of a consular officer. He is liable just like anyone else.

Mr. SAYERS. One of these drafts was drawn in January, 1893, and another in April, 1893. Has this matter ever been brought to the attention of Congress before this session?

Mr. RENICK. I think not. They have been trying to get us to pay it, and we can not. This has been done in two other cases.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think it will be done in this case, unless you run down this man Baggs.

Mr. RENICK. It was done in the Belford case.

The CHAIRMAN. Did this man resign?

Mr. RENICK. He left.

The CHAIRMAN. He is out of the public service?

Mr. RENICK. He left his post at night.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would inform us by letter where Baggs is, if you can find out, and what steps, if any, have been taken to recover this money from Baggs or his sureties; whether his bond is good, and whether action would lie; if not by the United States against this man, then whether it would lie against these parties. I do not know that it would, but I would like to know what is proposed to be done with Baggs. I would rather give \$100,000 and get him.

Mr. RENICK. The only thing is, whether we should not make the debt good to these men, and then sue.

Mr. NORTHWAY. As a commercial agent, had he the authority to draw drafts like the ones illegally drawn?

Mr. RENICK. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTHWAY. Then wherein were these drafts illegally drawn?

Mr. RENICK. Because he had nothing to his credit. He drew on the Treasury for moneys which he did not have.

The CHAIRMAN. He drew drafts which were paid. The parties who paid them supposed they were good?

Mr. RENICK. Yes, sir. No doubt they had cashed many others.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no fund out of which that can be reimbursed.

Mr. RENICK. No, sir. This matter of the drafts happens all over the world. If we refuse payment the system would give us a great deal of trouble, and it would be an expensive thing.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 5 there is an item for the Pan-American Medical Congress. That appropriation seems to have been \$15,000. How much of it is unexpended?

Mr. RENICK. One thousand two hundred dollars is unexpended. I so understand from the members of the congress.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask \$5,000 additional for printing. What was unexpended up to the 1st of March of your regular appropriation of \$18,000?

Mr. RENICK. I have not the figures, but I made inquiry and found that they had very little; not more than a thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for \$5,000, and you had \$18,000. Is there anything further that you want to say about it?

Mr. RENICK. Nothing, except that we practice economy in that. There are a great many circulars which have been sent out to ministers, consuls, and others, and we require a good deal of binding to be done, not only for the records, but for foreign publications on international law, which almost always come in paper covers.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 13, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of my letter addressed to you on January 15 last, in regard to the submitted appropriation of \$6,176 on account of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission. It is thought that this letter will give the committee the information it desires.

It may be added that the Commission was furnished transportation on the U. S. S. *Montgomery*, placed at its disposal by the Secretary of the Navy.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD OLNEY.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 15, 1896.

SIR: In connection with the appearance of Mr. Cridler of this Department before the subcommittee on deficiencies, on the evening of the 13th instant, to explain certain estimates included in House Document No. 128, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, I have the honor to make the following statement touching the item asking an appropriation of \$6,176, to enable the Secretary of State to pay an additional allowance as compensation to the members of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, appointed under the act of March 2, 1895, as well as to meet a deficiency in the sum heretofore appropriated for the purposes of the Commission, viz: \$20,000. (See Rev. Stat., p. 948, vol. 28.)

It appears that the subcommittee desired to learn the amount required as additional compensation and that to meet an actual deficiency.

The sum of \$4,097 is the amount by which the appropriation was found insufficient to make the authorized compensation to the canal board. The sum of \$2,079 was added to that amount, making the aggregate of the submitted estimates, viz., \$6,176, in order that each Commissioner might receive an additional allowance of \$7 per diem for a period of ninety-nine days.

I may further observe that the board allowed itself for subsistence and maintenance the sum of \$3 per day only, as representing the actual individual expenses incurred while so engaged. I am confident it will appear to your committee that that amount was quite inadequate to cover all the expenses incident to the members of the board while engaged in New York and removed from their regular stations and residences, but the least possible amount was charged to that account, in view of the fact that, owing to the limited amount of the original appropriation, a deficiency was, in any case, inevitable, and neither the Department nor the board had any wish to make this larger than could be avoided.

Under these circumstances I believe that the additional allowance will more nearly compensate the board for individual outlay incurred in connection with its investigation and the rendering of its report. I therefore urge that the item as submitted be granted.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD OLNEY.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 13, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your information a copy of a letter addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the 30th ultimo, showing the amounts estimated for on account of personal injury and loss of property in the cases of Frederick B. Dawson and James Bain, British subjects.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD OLNEY.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 30, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant relative to the cases of Frederick B. Dawson and James Bain, British subjects, and asking me to name the amounts which I would recommend as reasonable gratuities to be granted by Congress in each of those cases.

In reply, I beg to inclose the Solicitor's recommendations together with a memorandum showing the grounds upon which the Solicitor proceeds. It seems to me that he has not erred on the side of extravagance or overweening generosity.

Respectfully, yours,

RICHARD OLNEY.

Hon. R. R. HITT,
Chairman Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives.

[Memorandum for the Secretary.]

BAIN AND DAWSON CLAIMS.

Foreign Affairs Committee of the House desires to know what amount the Secretary of State recommends as a gratuity in each of the above claims.

The Bain claim.—Bain was shot twice, lost probably two or three months' time, and incurred some expense for medical treatment. I suggested, orally, some time ago that \$1,000 would probably cover his entire direct pecuniary loss growing out of the injury suffered. The British Government has requested \$2,500 as a gratuity.

The Dawson claim.—There are three Dawson claimants: Frederick B., the head of the family; Mary, his wife, and Muriel, his daughter. Frederick Dawson asks in his memorial for \$26,000 to cover loss of property and to indemnify himself for personal injury. His wife, Mary Dawson, claims \$10,000 as indemnity for personal injury. His daughter, Muriel, claims a like sum as indemnity for personal injury.

The Dawson property consisted of a light two-horse wagon with two horses and a camping outfit which they carried in the wagon. The total value is stated by Dawson to be \$700 or \$800. The wagon was not injured, neither were the horses lost; the wagon cover, harness, camp outfit, and clothing of the family were carried away, destroyed, or injured. Three hundred dollars would, in my judgment, replace all that they lost in the way of property.

In respect to the personal injuries suffered by these claimants, none of them were at the time regarded as permanent injuries; and we have no proof other than the statements of the claimants themselves that they have been in any way incapacitated by reason of the injuries received July 31, 1894, for performing the ordinary duties of life. We have been recently informed by the British ambassador that the daughter Muriel (married soon after the assault) now has epileptic fits. It is difficult to connect her present sufferings with the original assault, which is described as hauling her around by the hair and was more of an indignity and fright than an infliction of bodily harm. Mrs. Dawson was thrown down and stamped upon, but not, from the reports we have, dangerously or permanently hurt.

I therefore recommend that the appropriation for the Dawsons should comprise—

For loss of property.....	\$300
For loss to Frederick B. Dawson.....	500
For injury to Mary Dawson.....	500
For injury to Muriel Dawson.....	500
Total.....	1,800

It is not practicable to discriminate among the Dawson claimants in respect of the extent and seriousness of their injuries and of the amount of indemnity deserved. It all goes to one family.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER E. FAISON, *Solicitor.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 14, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to inform you that George T. Baggs was appointed commercial agent of the United States at Newcastle, New South Wales, March 20, 1890. He is a lawyer by profession and resided at 31 Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md., at the time of his appointment. He was indorsed by several prominent men of Maryland, among whom were Gen. Felix Agnus, Representatives Stockbridge, McComas, and Mudd, and W. W. Johnson, the postmaster at Baltimore. His present address is not known here.

As the drafts in question were not paid by the United States they can not sue on the bond of Mr. Baggs, and it is not seen that there is any ground on which suit could be brought against the sureties for the benefit of the bankers.

I inclose a form of bond, such as was executed by Mr. Baggs, which will make this point clear to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD OLNEY.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
House of Representatives.

ALASKA.

**STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE W. MAHER, ASSISTANT CHIEF,
SPECIAL AGENT.**

The CHAIRMAN. For 1895 your appropriation was \$19,500 for the support of the native inhabitants in Alaska. This year you submit \$2,017.67 deficiency. Is this really a deficiency?

Mr. MAHER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When was it made?

Mr. MAHER. The last bill required a reimbursement of the Greek Church for some moneys paid to the agent in supporting the native inhabitants.

The CHAIRMAN. That was for 1895. If these people were starving, they starved then. To whom is this owing?

Mr. MAHER. To the North American Commercial Company, which has a store on the island.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they not bound under their contract to furnish this?

Mr. MAHER. They are to furnish a certain amount of fuel, but none beyond that.

The CHAIRMAN. They furnished everything they were bound to furnish under the contract?

Mr. MAHER. They did, upon an order of the agent in charge of the islands. There are two other items, one about a small deficiency to take care of the salmon fisheries of Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. This is an appropriation for the salary of an agent?

Mr. MAHER. Salary and expenses, \$4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it always been that?

Mr. MAHER. No, sir; it was \$5,000 up to three years ago, when the amount was made \$4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that \$211.87?

Mr. MAHER. The appropriation would have been sufficient but for the fact that the agent was directed to visit every salmon station and cannery in Alaska. This involved an increased expense for traveling.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the salary of this agent?

Mr. MAHER. Eight dollars a day.

The CHAIRMAN. Whether he works or not?

Mr. MAHER. He works throughout the year. He is required to be there all during the season. He pays his own expenses going and coming and his expenses while there. He is required to pay his maintenance; but his expenses going up and back are reimbursed.

The CHAIRMAN. And this \$211.87 was for the additional traveling he did?

Mr. MAHER. Yes, sir; by order of the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is to pay the North American Commercial Company. Under our contract with that company are we to erect watchhouses there?

Mr. MAHER. No, sir. When that subject came up it was represented to the Department that the natives on the rookeries were subjected to the weather, and it was thought humane that some shelter should be provided. On the islands the Government has nothing but its buildings. Everything has to be furnished by the company, including the lumber with which to put up buildings for shelter. Some repairs were made to the house, and it was economical to have it done.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that under our contract that company was not bound to do it.

Mr. MAHER. The company was not bound to do it. They did it as an accommodation, as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. We wanted to make shelter for a watchman for watching the business of the company. Why is it watched?

Mr. MAHER. Watchmen are stationed there to give notice of the approach of any vessel or any attempt to poach on the islands.

Mr. NORTHWAY. And report to whom?

Mr. MAHER. To the Government agent.

Mr. NORTHWAY. How long does it take to get notice to the agent?

Mr. MAHER. There is an agent on each island.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the first time such an expenditure has ever been made?

Mr. MAHER. Yes, sir. That expenditure was incurred some years ago. In 1893 the agent of the company submitted a bill and the supervising special agent of the Government told him that it was a small matter to bring to the attention of the Government, and he withdrew it; but the new agent did not see why the company should be subjected to the expense, and he wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the matter, and the result of that is this item. We have no appropriation for the agents, except to pay their expenses to and from the islands and their per diem compensation.

The CHAIRMAN. These employees are really for the benefit of the company, I suppose?

Mr. MAHER. They are for the benefit of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the natives act as watchmen?

Mr. MAHER. They have no other means of livelihood than the taking of seals; and by the action of the Government in reducing the number of seals to be taken these people are left helpless.

The CHAIRMAN. We have just taken care of that in another place. This is to pay the company for watchmen.

Mr. MAHER. That is a small item, \$228. The men have no other expenses, and this was simply to protect them from the wind.

SUPPRESSING COUNTERFEITING AND CRIME.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. P. HAZEN, CHIEF OF THE SECRET SERVICE DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a deficiency for suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes of \$10,000. What is unexpended from that appropriation up to the 1st of March?

Mr. HAZEN. Up to the 1st of March, I have not got it, on account of the fact that our accounts are not all made up. The amount unexpended is about \$23,000 up to the 1st of March.

The CHAIRMAN. Substantially one-third of it?

Mr. HAZEN. We have been running very heavily.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$23,000 unexpended on the 1st of March, at the end of eight months, and now you ask \$10,000, which, if given, would be at the rate of \$85,000 a year, instead of \$65,000, if it were spread over the whole year. What is the necessity for that increase?

Mr. HAZEN. My figures up to the 1st of March show that the division fund was short \$942, and it does not include anything in the way of rewards, which would amount at the end of the year to \$1,500 or \$2,000. We have a number of cases now on hand, of which we can not make any estimate at all.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been nothing paid for rewards?

Mr. HAZEN. No, sir; and \$942 to the 1st of March is the shortage of the general account.

The CHAIRMAN. That would leave, after paying rewards, \$19,442 for the last four months. Is there any extraordinary expenditure in the last four months, except that one item for rewards, that did not obtain for the first months of the year?

Mr. HAZEN. I have some cases on hand now that I can not make an estimate for at all. If you do not give the money we will have to stop, that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have got \$19,442.

Mr. HAZEN. The average for eight months is \$40,666.

The CHAIRMAN. You have expended substantially two-thirds, or a little over?

Mr. HAZEN. Yes, sir; I have held it very close.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECRET-SERVICE DIVISION,

Washington, D. C., April 14, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I omitted to state to your honorable committee yesterday that \$4,000 of the appropriation for "Suppressing counterfeit-

ing and other crimes" is set aside for the "investigation of claims for reimbursement of expenses incident to the last sickness and burial of deceased pensioners, under section 4718, Revised Statutes United States," and is therefore useless to us in the suppression of counterfeiting, and in your figures I would be pleased to have you deduct this amount and then I think you will see the necessity for the \$10,000 deficiency.

As your committee probably knows, our work has been very excessive, and from the present outlook will continue to be so, and I therefore most respectfully urge your honorable committee to allow us the \$10,000 as recommended by the honorable Secretary.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. P. HAZEN, *Chief.*

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman Appropriations Committee.

RECOINAGE OF MINOR COINS.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. B. DASKAM, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC MONIES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 7 you have an item for recoinage, reissue, and transportation of minor coins.

Mr. DASKAM. It is all for transportation.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, to transfer it to the mint at Philadelphia for cleaning and reissue?

Mr. DASKAM. It is for transportation only from the mint.

The CHAIRMAN. It is merely for cleaning?

Mr. DASKAM. No; there is nothing for cleaning or loss. It is just transportation after it is recoined.

The CHAIRMAN. Two thousand dollars is the expense of transportation of such reissue, and the Secretary is authorized to recoin all uncurrent minor coins in the Treasury. This is legislation.

Mr. DASKAM. For several years we had to supplement so much of the loss on recoinage, but afterwards we found there was no loss on recoinage because we coined the old issues at a profit, so that the only expense was that for transportation. There were two appropriations of \$2,000 for loss, and the rest for transportation.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you do not want anything for loss?

Mr. DASKAM. No; only transportation of minor coins.

Mr. SAYERS. You asked for \$4,000 and got it, and now you want 50 per cent more.

Mr. DASKAM. Last year the appropriation was \$4,000, and the demand ceased in December.

Mr. SAYERS. You have this year \$4,000.

Mr. DASKAM. And spent it all.

Mr. SAYERS. And now you want \$2,000 more?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes; the demand is keeping it up. It stopped in December; but it has been good in January, February, and March.

Mr. ARNOLD. How much is the profit on recoinage?

Mr. DASKAM. The old coins had more copper; so that there is really a profit on the present coinage. This recoinage is obsolete coins.

DISTINCTIVE PAPER.

STATEMENT OF T. T. DORAN, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF LOANS AND CURRENCY DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. On reading Appendix B, Document 324, I find that this estimate is \$36,231, and is practically to reimburse the appropriation under the Sherman Act for paper that was bought under that appropriation, and borrowed to use for United States currency and other purposes.

Mr. DORAN. Yes, sir; it was used for national bank-currency also.

The CHAIRMAN. This is in fact a mere settlement between different appropriations?

Mr. DORAN. It means just a little more than that. As we are situated at present, we have but six months' supply of paper, and before we can again contract, that amount of paper will be reduced to a three months' supply, which is a dangerous limit for that purpose, for if anything should happen to the Government mill, such as fire, we would be embarrassed. That paper ought to age. It ought to be allowed to stand so as to make it durable. We have been short handed from one year to another in the matter of paper. This has merely been an expedient to tide us over.

The CHAIRMAN. But you still have authority under the Sherman law to buy all the paper you want.

Mr. DORAN. We have authority, except that it is awkward to do it in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. You can buy paper, if you need it, under the act of 1890.

Mr. DORAN. We would be compelled to do it in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriations under the National Bank and the Treasury requirements, and under the Sherman Act, have been short; that is, they never have given you an amount of paper required for those purposes.

Mr. DORAN. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you have been compelled to borrow what you got under the act of 1890?

Mr. DORAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now what I want to ask is this—what you want is to reimburse or to replace the paper that was borrowed from the supply bought under the Sherman Act?

Mr. DORAN. Yes, sir. In addition to what I said, I would like to get a larger stock of paper.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand, when I read the note, the exact situation. Is there not some way you can agree to balance accounts?

Mr. DORAN. Of course, if Congress would give permission, we would balance, but that would not help us out of the difficulty. We are short handed with paper. It is a rare thing to have a year go by and have a decent amount of paper on hand.

The CHAIRMAN. You have about three months' supply for national-bank notes?

Mr. DORAN. For all purposes we have scarcely enough, and we ought to have six months' supply in order to permit the paper to cure. We have a great many complaints from people in the West that the paper is poor.

The CHAIRMAN. If Congress appropriates \$36,000 you will get that six months' supply?

Mr. DORAN. That is what we want it for.

Mr. SAYERS. For this year you received \$65,000, which was only \$3,494.94 less than you asked; and now you ask \$36,231.

Mr. DORAN. That item was based upon requisitions in advance by the Department.

Mr. SAYERS. Why did you not make that estimate when you were making the estimates for the next year?

Mr. DORAN. It has been made heretofore, but when I came over and made my statement I concluded that it would be better to ask an item to clear this thing up. It has hung since 1890.

Mr. SAYERS. You want \$30,000 more than you asked for. You got \$65,000 for this year, and now you ask \$36,231 more, which would make over \$100,000.

FURNITURE, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

STATEMENT OF MR. J. H. HILLS.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask \$20,000. How much of the appropriation of \$180,000 had you on the 1st of this month?

Mr. HILLS. We have to-day \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose will you use \$20,000, if it is allowed?

Mr. Hills read the following list:

Estimate for deficiency appropriation—furniture for public buildings.

New buildings.	To be completed.	Amount.
Baton Rouge, La.....	July, 1890	\$5,000
Alexandria, La.....	March, 1890	4,000
Fort Worth, Tex.....	May, 1890	5,000
Camden, Ark.....	March, 1890	2,000
Salina, Kans.....	May, 1890	2,000
Rock Island, Ill.....	June, 1890	2,000
Total		20,000

The CHAIRMAN. Are those buildings ready for occupancy?

Mr. HILLS. They will be soon. It will take about three months to make the contracts.

The CHAIRMAN. What will be the result if you do not get the appropriation?

Mr. HILLS. Then they will not be occupied until September or October, and in the meantime the Government will be paying rent.

REPORT UPON EXPLOSIVES.

STATEMENT OF MR. WEST STEVER.

The CHAIRMAN. Your item is on page 12: Report upon explosives.

Mr. STEVER. It is the balance of an appropriation of \$2,470, to enable the Secretary to investigate, report, and so forth. The original appropriation was made in the last Congress, as an amendment to the sundry civil bill, and introduced by Mr. Hawley, who was interested in it more than any other Senator. I will be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. SAYERS. Why can not you get this money out of the \$4,000 which has been appropriated?

Mr. STEVER. The Comptroller decided that, because you did not put in "available until expended," it being an annual appropriation, it could not be allowed. That was against the practice of eighteen different Comptrollers, and the present Comptroller has made that decision against everything that I have ever had in that connection.

Mr. SAYERS. This is on account of Bowler reversing decisions of all his predecessors?

Mr. STEVER. Yes, sir.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER.

The CHAIRMAN. Beginning on page 13 is an item for the payment of the judgment to Louis C. Raegener.

Mr. SAUNDERS (of the Bureau of Navigation, Treasury). That is an old case which arose in 1892, in which a suit was brought and judgment was rendered for \$1,600, and costs of \$96. It went to the circuit court of appeals and the judgment was affirmed. That is the reason why the Secretary makes that item.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. C. F. SHOEMAKER, CHIEF OF THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. What about this Norfolk and Western Railroad case?

Captain SHOEMAKER. That is the case of the revenue cutter *Hamilton* for damages.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us have an explanation of that.

Captain SHOEMAKER. She went into collision with a canal boat at Norfolk. After investigation it was decided that the officers of the vessel were at fault.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you have a board appointed to inquire into it?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We have the report of the officers.

Mr. SAYERS. Are you not in the habit of appointing a board in such cases?

Captain SHOEMAKER. It has not been the custom here. There has been a recent order made by me to do that.

Mr. NORTHWAY. How did you determine the amount of damages—take the statements of the officers?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; and an examination of the vessel.

Mr. SAYERS. When a naval vessel collides with a merchant vessel, and any injury is done, a board is appointed by the Secretary of the Navy?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there any law requiring you to do that in case of collision with a vessel?

Captain SHOEMAKER. It is under the regulation of the Treasury Department.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there no regulation requiring you to appoint a board?

Captain SHOEMAKER. The commanding officer does it.

Mr. SAYERS. Did he?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I understood you to ask me if we ordered it. We did not.

Mr. SAYERS. Did that report show that the Government officers were at fault?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes; that it was an unavoidable collision.

Mr. NORTHWAY. It was accidental?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Purely so.

Mr. NORTHWAY. Is there no responsibility in such cases?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We never place responsibility for a small thing of that kind.

Mr. NORTHWAY. And was the Government vessel responsible?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Well, the Government vessel was responsible.

Mr. NORTHWAY. In other words, it was negligence on the part of the Government officers?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No; they did everything they could, but they could not avoid it. I do not consider the officers were negligent in that case.

Mr. NORTHWAY. If your officers were not negligent, and that accident was unavoidable, why should the Government be held responsible?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Because damage was done.

Mr. NORTHWAY. If it was unavoidable then each had the right to be there.

Mr. SAYERS. I want you to send up the report of those officers.

Captain SHOEMAKER. There is another case of this kind—the case of the *Washington*.

Mr. SAYERS. How about that case?

Captain SHOEMAKER. It is about the same thing.

Mr. SAYERS. The officers were not negligent?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No; they did all they could do, as they always do; but accidents sometimes are unavoidable and can not be helped. One of our vessels ran into the *San Francisco* a couple of months ago. That was another collision.

Mr. SAYERS. How about the third one?

Captain SHOEMAKER. The captain ran into a vessel and did it about \$25 worth of damage, and he paid the money out of his own pocket. It was in narrow quarters, and they could not get clear. He is an old officer and has been in the Service for twenty-five years. I do not think he would do anything except under the force of circumstances. It is the same with all the rest of the cases.

Mr. SAYERS. Have cases of this kind ever arisen before?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I know of another case, and I have it right here—the case of the *Grant*, on Puget Sound, which ran into a vessel. It was reported on the 21st of March by the Comptroller of the Treasury. We attempted to pay it out of our fund, but the Comptroller decided that we could not pay it under the law, and rendered a decision in the case. This required us to ask for a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that paid?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; it was put in the deficiency bill last year.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM M. AIKEN, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

The CHAIRMAN. Touching the sale of the Atlanta Exposition building, this amount asked is for the purpose of enabling you to sell it?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir; it is to cover the incidental expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Your experience was that in Chicago those buildings did not bring much. They hardly brought the expenses of tearing them down?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any knowledge as to what this building would probably bring?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir; I believe it cost very nearly \$50,000. I should say it ought to be worth \$5,000, and we ought to get that for it; but we could not tell until it was offered on the market.

Mr. NORTHWAY. You are certain you could get enough to reimburse the \$500?

Mr. AIKEN. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Here are some old soldiers: The court-house and post-office, completion of approaches, Helena. The limit of cost is \$75,000, and we have appropriated \$81,000. What is the amount unexpended?

Mr. AIKEN. The bids have been taken for completion of the approaches, and it was found to be insufficient. The amount available September 30 is \$5,836.64.

The CHAIRMAN. That is still available?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the lowest bid?

Mr. AIKEN. I have not the figures with me.

The CHAIRMAN. This building is occupied?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir; and has been for some time.

The CHAIRMAN. Court-house and post-office, Martinsburg, W. Va. That building is occupied?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir; and has been since last summer.

The CHAIRMAN. What is available there?

Mr. AIKEN. \$876.18. This is for a sidewalk and for holding up the platform.

Mr. SAYERS. Why put in for completion, when the building is completed?

Mr. AIKEN. It is to fit it for the transaction of business.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office at York, Pa. What is available there?

Mr. AIKEN. \$215.82.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that occupied?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This was here last year?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For outstanding expenses in connection with selling the old custom-house at Louisville, Ky.

Mr. AIKEN. In that case Congress directed the property to be sold, but made no appropriation to defray the cost.

The CHAIRMAN. Marine hospital, New Orleans, to pay accounts outstanding incident to sale. That is the same?

Mr. AIKEN. The same thing applies there.

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1896.

SIR: Referring to the deficiency estimate for the maintenance and ordinary expenses of the Marine-Hospital Service for the present fiscal year, of \$25,000, now before your committee, transmitted by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, in letter of January 8, I have to submit the following statement:

By act of June 26, 1884, Congress repealed the hospital tax on seamen, imposed by the act of June 29, 1870, and provided that the expenses of the Marine-Hospital Service should be borne out of the receipts from duties on tonnage, and for the fiscal year 1885 made an appropriation of \$140,000 to meet an estimated deficiency. Since that date no other deficiency appropriation has been made.

The funds available from the tonnage tax would have been sufficient for the expenses of the Service for the present fiscal year were it not for the reduced receipts from the tonnage tax, caused by the passage of the act approved March 2, 1895, entitled "An act to amend section 1, of chapter 398, of the law of 1882, entitled 'An act to provide for deductions from the gross tonnage of vessels of the United States.'" The loss to the Marine-Hospital fund in consequence of this legislation, I am informed in a letter from the Commissioner of Navigation, will be in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

It was expected, when this act of March 2, 1895, was passed, that additional legislation would be enacted repealing those sections of the act of June 19, 1886, which exempt vessels of certain nations from tonnage tax in this country in return for almost worthless exemptions of American vessels in the ports of those nations.

The effect of this repeal would be to increase the fund to a sufficient amount for the maintenance of the Marine-Hospital Service, and I am informed by the Commissioner of Navigation that a bill to this end has been introduced both in the Senate and House, and it is believed that the bill will become a law. Additional receipts, however, caused by this bill would likely not become available before the end of the fiscal year.

A statement showing the estimated receipts and expenditures for the present fiscal year is appended.

There is no probability that hereafter another deficiency appropriation for the maintenance of the Marine Hospital Service will be necessary.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

Estimated statement of receipts and expenditures of the Marine-Hospital Service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Balance of Marine-Hospital fund, July 1, 1895.....	\$29,529.13
Estimated receipts from tonnage tax for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.....	\$500,000
Estimated receipts, care, etc., foreign seamen.....	10,000
	510,000.00
Total available.....	539,529.13
Estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, maintenance of stations, etc.....	563,000.00
Estimated deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.....	23,470.87

LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a letter of the Solicitor of the Treasury in regard to the appropriation of \$200 requested to pay certain tax liens on property of the United States at Atlanta, Ga.

There is not enough of the regular appropriation for lands and other property, etc., left to pay these liens, and I therefore concur in the recommendation of the Solicitor that this appropriation of \$200 be made.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1896.

SIR: In response to your verbal inquiry of this date, I have the honor to state that on July 6, 1886, the United States marshal for the northern district of Georgia conveyed to the United States a house and lot on Cox street, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., which had been levied on and sold to the United States in satisfaction of a judgment recovered by the United States against C. L. and W. J. Fletcher. At the time of the acquisition of the property by the United States there were certain tax liens thereon, and these liens continue to be a charge thereon.

The persons holding the liens have consented to convey their title to the United States upon payment of the amount of the liens and accrued interest, and it is for the purpose of acquiring or paying off said liens that the appropriation was asked for. As the matter now stands the property can not be sold to advantage, if at all; but if the liens referred to can be paid I am advised that it can be advantageously disposed of. The effect of making the appropriation will be to make the property saleable and a source of revenue to the Government.

Very respectfully,

F. A. REEVE, *Solicitor.*

HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TUESDAY, April 14, 1896.

AQUEDUCT BRIDGE.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, AND MAJ. CHARLES J. ALLEN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 37, "To repair Aqueduct Bridge, \$65,000." Are you personally familiar with this work?

General CRAIGHILL. I have been down to the bottom of the cofferdam.

The CHAIRMAN. We supposed the amount of \$51,000, heretofore given, was enough to do this work. Is there anything additional to this note which you desire to say?

General CRAIGHILL. I have the report. The condition of it is just this: That bridge has been standing since the thirties. One pier, No. 4, commenced to crack, and an effort was made, by the use of divers going down and putting in concrete in bags, to repair the damages, which were supposed to be superficial. That was done a number of years ago. But the crack continued to expand until it was necessary to build a cofferdam and pump it out. We found a curious state of things in the cofferdam. We found that timbers had been used where there should be stone, and it was supposed there was stone. These timbers had given way to a certain extent, and instead of having solid rock it was only wood, and that explained very satisfactorily why it cracked. There had been an appropriation made for repairs, but these conditions, which were unexpected, show that this sum which is now asked for is necessary for proper repair to make it safe.

The CHAIRMAN. That has been shown in the last few months.

General CRAIGHILL. It was in June last when I went down, and Congress not being in session, we could not get any money. We let the cofferdam remain, and let it

fill up with water in the hope that Congress would give us money to go on and build a new pier. The cofferdam is ready to be pumped out.

The CHAIRMAN. In the meantime the appropriation made last Congress was expended as you expected to spend it?

General CRAIGHILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment, will this \$65,000 be enough to put the bridge in good condition?

General CRAIGHILL. That will build the pier.

Major ALLEN. I understand that pier is the only one that is needed. The others were repaired by divers placing bags of concrete under them. After we got the water pumped out of this cofferdam, we found quite a cavern under it on the downstream side, and quite a crack.

General CRAIGHILL. We do not at this time consider it necessary to do anything with any other pier except this one.

The CHAIRMAN. How many piers are there?

Major ALLEN. Eight.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Suppose you take the whole thing out and put in a new one; how can you spend \$65,000 on it?

General CRAIGHILL. Read the items of cost for pier No. 4, Aqueduct Bridge, making a total of \$65,000.

Mr. ANNOLD. Is it proposed to build this by contract?

General CRAIGHILL. Yes, sir; if we can get a contract.

Mr. ANNOLD. What do you need with the boiler and pumps?

General CRAIGHILL. These things will go into the specifications, and we have to ask the money from Congress. Out of the last appropriation, I understand from Major Allen, \$3,000 were turned back into the Treasury; and we will turn some in from this, if we can.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 43 there is an item. A bill was introduced and referred to this committee for consideration, and is not in the estimates, in relation to payments to yourself and Colonel Mendell and Major Post.

General CRAIGHILL. I am sorry I did not know that this was coming before this committee, because it is already before the Senate committee on a bill introduced by Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, for the reason that these expenditures which have been disallowed by the Comptroller were made in Oregon. Colonel Mendell, Major Post, and myself went to Europe under orders of the Secretary of War in reference to the construction of a railway on the Columbia River. I can state the facts in reference to it. Congress directed that a board should be organized for the purpose of considering the subject of the improvement of the Columbia River at The Dalles in Oregon, which is a big piece of work, and the most difficult in the world. After visiting the locality and making a preliminary report, the Secretary of War directed that this board should go to Europe for the purpose of investigating the use of hydraulic lifts for boats, which takes them from one level and raises them to a higher one, getting rid of inclined railroads. We had no types of such things in this country, but there was one at Liverpool, one in Belgium, and one in France. Our time was limited to three months, and during that time the Secretary of War directed that we should have an additional allowance of \$4 a day to cover incidental expenses. We were obliged to have the ordinary expenses of our families which we left behind, and we did incur this additional expense abroad for three months.

During this investigation we had interviews with distinguished engineers, and their visits had to be returned, and all that sort of thing. It took a great deal of work. We had to translate from foreign languages; we had to make notes, and things of that sort; so that while we were moving a great deal we were obliged to have a place in which to perform our duty. Unfortunately, however, in the order of the Secretary of War he gave us this extra allowance for "quarters," when it really ought to have been for "offices." The Comptroller has disallowed those items, amounting to a total of about a thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now a single item, the difference between quarters and offices being technical.

General CRAIGHILL. In the order of the Secretary of War he said the allowance was for extra rooms for quarters, when it ought to have been for offices.

The CHAIRMAN. So they were unable to allow you anything for quarters, as you did not use them, and this is to make the allowance for offices?

General CRAIGHILL. It should be offices. The amount is about \$1,000 for three of us.

The CHAIRMAN. What you want is authority to settle?

General CRAIGHILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Did the Auditor disallow the \$4 per day?

General CRAIGHILL. The Auditor disallowed the \$4 per day.

Mr. SAYERS. That can be put in this bill.

General CRAIGHILL. A bill has already been reported in the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. If convenient, send me that report.

General CRAIGHILL. I will do so. With reference to this thing I want to say that all three of us occupy peculiar positions. Major Post recently died suddenly and left a widow and little boy 7 years old, and, under the construction of the law by the Treasury Department, his widow can not draw the pay which was due him because of this unsettled item. Colonel Mendell, the other member, is a retired officer, and his accounts can not be settled. I am Chief Engineer, and no longer disbursing officer, and I want my accounts settled. It is a just and fair claim.

The CHAIRMAN. We have an estimate for the building of fish ways at Great Falls, on the Potomac, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, \$10,500.

General CRAIGHILL. The point to that is this. That that item was not presented by the Secretary of War. If you will look at the deficiency estimate you will find it is an estimate of the Fish Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. The Fish Commissioner did not seem to know much about it.

General CRAIGHILL. He does not. The engineer officer under the Secretary of War only has to do with construction. The late Fish Commissioner furnished the plans. He had a patent for a fish way, and I guess it was a very good fish way. All we had to do with it was as constructors. We were at work at the dam, and it was placed in charge of the officer in charge of the aqueduct. I have the document in reference to it, and I will leave it with you. Under the words providing for the construction of fish ways, the Secretary of War decided that the engineer should be held responsible for the disbursement of the fund. A certain amount of money was spent in various years, or it will be spent, and, while no estimate is submitted by the Secretary of War, the Chief Engineer has made a report on it. He estimates that \$7,890 will be necessary, but in this estimate we find the amount is \$10,500. I have no further knowledge about it. I think the best way is to pass this over for the present.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. T. H. STANTON, PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Touching deficiency for pay of the Army, we have a note here in reference to pay of officers of the line. Your estimate, when the account was stated, seems to be \$489,495.02, which exceeds your original estimate of a year ago. Have you anything further to say in addition to the note?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. There is a note above based on analysis. Is that the way you do that matter? Do you know the exact number of men?

General STANTON. We do not have an exact number of soldiers. Sometimes the number will vary; sometimes there will be a shortage, and sometimes the Army will be full. The number is now near the maximum. We estimate for about 25,000 men in order to have enough to pay the Army. If there is any surplus it remains in the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice from your statement here, detailing the deficiency, that you put in pay of officers of the line, length of service pay, pay of enlisted men, pay of retired officers, etc. According to the statement you have \$113,000, more than enough to pay the Army otherwise than as specified, leaving \$449,000 net deficiency. Is that correct?

General STANTON. As nearly as we can get at it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did the Committee on Military Affairs cut your estimate?

General STANTON. They cut it some \$600,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you advise it?

General STANTON. No, sir. The estimate went in from the Department as near right as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. And they cut it some \$600,000, which leaves this deficiency?

General STANTON. Yes, sir; we took credit there for this reason. That now the troops are enlisted largely where the regiments are serving, and that is going to cut down the amount. The last item is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. You are willing to stand on that estimate, and you will have \$101,000, and \$11,000 credit which you can apply, in addition to the items I have just read?

General STANTON. The total deficiency is \$563,000. Taking out these things for which we expect to get credit leaves \$450,000 in round numbers.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you use these credits without further legislation?

General STANTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that you were deliberately cut down by the Committee on Military Affairs.

General STANTON. That is about right.

Mr. SAYERS. You say that in consequence of legislation by this Congress some \$122,636 additional will be required, so that really the deficiency, if this amendment had not been passed, would be about \$327,000?

General STANTON. No, sir; this money has got to be paid sometime, and instead of waiting until the man's time expires, we pay it as we go along.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it for the benefit of the soldier that he should be paid monthly?

General STANTON. Yes, sir; it would be good faith.

The CHAIRMAN. I still do not quite understand about that item. What is service pay?

General STANTON. It is like this: Under the present law the soldiers enlist for three years, and during the last year they get \$14 per month; the other years they get \$13 per month. This law provides that instead of letting the pay accumulate he receives it as he goes along.

The CHAIRMAN. It was retained before, and you do not retain it now. Prior to this legislation—

General STANTON (interposing). The soldier got just the same.

The CHAIRMAN. But he got \$13 when he enlisted for the first year?

General STANTON. And the second year.

The CHAIRMAN. And the last year he got \$14 per month?

General STANTON. Yes; but formerly \$1 was retained for the last year. We now pay that as he goes along.

Mr. NORTHWAY. You are figuring upon the entire Army of 25,000 men. How many have you?

General STANTON. At the last report we had within 120 of the maximum.

Mr. NORTHWAY. Did not the Military Committee appropriate all that was proper for the Army, as it stood at that time?

General STANTON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this absolutely necessary?

General STANTON. It is; and I think it ought to be a little more. It is based on six months' disbursement. Since that time we have disbursed three months more, and the deficit seems to be growing.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

STATEMENT OF DR. D. M. BROWNING, COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, AND MR. SAMUEL H. SLATER, FINANCE CLERK.

The CHAIRMAN. At the bottom of page 59 there is an item certified and audited by the Treasury Department for pay of interpreters for 1895 and 1896; and if you will be kind enough to turn over to the next page, you will find an estimate for the payment of interpreters, to be distributed in the discretion of the Secretary, being for the fiscal year 1895, \$742.50. Has that expenditure been already made, or is that due these interpreters, and has not been paid?

Mr. BROWNING. The first is already incurred, and the other is to pay indebtedness that has been created because of the employment of these interpreters. The regular appropriation for interpreters has been reduced time and time again, but sometimes it is absolutely necessary to have an official interpreter in order to get it exactly right. That is the cause of that expense. The general appropriation for interpreters is distributed by the Secretary; but sometimes we must have interpreters, because a commission goes to make agreements, and this money must be expended for interpreters.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item was submitted early in the session in connection with the urgent deficiency, amounting to \$742.50. One of these items is apparently ascertained and the other seems to be estimated. Are they separate items, or is this first item covered by the last one?

Mr. SLATER. We have no record of this. It is possible that it may be some part of the \$742.50; but it is hardly probable.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a legal disbursement which can be audited by the Treasury Department?

Mr. SLATER. It is due individuals.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these regular interpreters?

Mr. SLATER. No, sir; they are special interpreters.

The CHAIRMAN. For whom there was no appropriation?

Mr. SLATER. The appropriation asked was not sufficient. Congress has cut down this from \$25,000 to \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose Congress does not appropriate, is it possible for you to provide interpreters?

Mr. SLATER. We can do so under the organic law of 1834.

Mr. NORTHWAY. These interpreters have been employed and the money is due them.

Mr. BROWNING. The sum is exhausted, and there have been so many negotiations with the Indians that we must have a man who can be trusted, because the Indians will say they never agreed to it or signed it at all. It was for that reason that the money is expended.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 62 there is an item for contingencies of the Indian service. What have you to say about that?

Mr. BROWNING. The appropriation made for that purpose usually carries us through, but up to this time it is exhausted. The contingencies are such that we can not always tell what they are going to be. This year there has been a remarkable amount of work done, and this is principally for special agents. The expenditures had to be made in making payments to Indians. There is a necessity for making rolls. We had agents employed two months to make rolls. We also had to employ a stenographer. Sometimes we have to bring agents here in order to manage the Indians. Several complications have arisen in the different tribes. The traveling expenses of the Commissioner are not high, because he has been at his desk all the time. The principal extra work is that of special agents, and that is what has exhausted the fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Was this appropriation decreased?

Mr. BROWNING. I think not. It is just the same as heretofore. We got the full amount we estimated for. We estimated what we supposed would be sufficient for five special agents at \$2,000 per annum. This is the annual salary that has always been paid. It covers other expenses also.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the original appropriation for contingencies?

Mr. BROWNING. Forty thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the first time there has been a deficiency?

Mr. SLATER. It is the first time for many years; but in fact there has been no deficiency as yet. There are no obligations against it unpaid.

The CHAIRMAN. What is available now?

Mr. BROWNING. There is nothing. We can not, of course, stop contingencies which arise in the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Spring is coming on, and these Indians will take to the prairie.

Mr. BROWNING. When the grass gets big enough for the ponies to go out, they are liable to give us trouble by going on the warpath.

Mr. NORTHWAY. These appropriations have not been increased each year. You seem to have cut them off a little bit.

Mr. BROWNING. Yes, sir; there is incidental expense in Idaho and Colorado. The first one is incidental to the management of the agency in Colorado. The fund there was exhausted because we had a murder or two by the Utes and Navajoes. There were extra expenses on this account.

The CHAIRMAN. Why could not these two items be paid from the contingencies generally; why make these special?

Mr. BROWNING. It is the way it has been done. Congress has seen fit to put it in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, if you did not get anything for incidentals in Colorado, you could pay these contingencies out of the appropriation?

Mr. BROWNING. If there was no appropriation for incidentals, I suppose we could use the general appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want, in addition to contingencies, a special appropriation for each State?

Mr. BROWNING. That is expense incurred by agents.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the incidental expense in Colorado?

Mr. SLATER. It is \$1,250 in Colorado, and \$800 in Idaho.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an estimate here which is due to the Bannock outbreak?

Mr. SLATER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any deficiency?

Mr. SLATER. We have no obligations outstanding.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you do not want as much as \$1,000?

Mr. SLATER. There are things which ought to be paid. For instance, we have pursued murderers.

Mr. BROWNING. These claims ought to be paid. We had a serious time with the Bannocks to keep them from going on the warpath.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$500 for two months' services, and \$1,000 as against \$800 for the total appropriation in Idaho. I wish I knew how much of that expense has been incurred that will have to be paid. Drop a note about it.

Mr. SLATER. Yes. This estimate was for the urgency deficiency bill in January.

Mr. BROWNING. We will furnish you a statement as to how that stands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, April 15, 1896.

SIR: In connection with the deficiency estimate of \$500 under the title of appropriation, "Incidentals in Colorado, 1896," I have to state that the sum of \$1,250,

appropriated under that title for the current fiscal year, proved inadequate, owing to extraordinary expenses incurred by the agent at the Southern Ute Agency, in the investigation of the murder of two Ute Indians. This amount is needed for incidental expenses for the balance of the year.

In regard to the item of \$1,000 under "Incidentals in Idaho, 1896," you are informed that the sum of \$300 was appropriated under that title for the current fiscal year, and that the whole amount was expended for traveling and incidental expenses of the Indian agent and several Indians, at different times, in going from Evanston, Idaho, to Cheyenne, Wyo., and return, for trial on charges growing out of the Jackson Hole trouble; also in testing in the United States court the validity of the Bannock treaty as to rights of Indians to hunt, leaving no part of the appropriation for incidental expenses at the three agencies in Idaho.

I respectfully recommend that the sum of \$300 be provided in the general deficiency bill, under this title of appropriation, for the support of the service during the balance of the fiscal year.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BROWNING, *Commissioner.*

The CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

CENSUS.

STATEMENT OF MR. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 64 there seems to be an item of \$200,000, and an item of \$50,000 for printing for the census. When will you begin to use this if it is appropriated?

Mr. WRIGHT. I want that now.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it be before you exhaust that?

Mr. WRIGHT. I can tell you in a nutshell the state of the census. There are 25 volumes in all. Every volume is completed and plated ready for the press, except a small part of 2 of the volumes, and the volume of the Compendium. The atlas is all done. About 8 of these 25 volumes have been plated, and have been lying in the Printing Office for more than a year, ready for the presses.

The CHAIRMAN. When these volumes are furnished to the Public Printer there will be nothing more to do. How long do you think it will be before the two sums of money which you have asked for will be exhausted?

Mr. WRIGHT. It ought to be exhausted before fall; before January anyway. I do not think they will have any more, because I asked the Public Printer to make an estimate for the printing, and his letter gives it, as stated in this document which you have before you, at \$311,657. There was to be deducted \$120,000 on hand when I made this communication, leaving \$240,000 to come out. I would suggest that that item should go in as one.

The CHAIRMAN. You wish to make it all one item?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir. We want that item to go in one, so that if the statistics cost a little more, we will not be stuck again.

The CHAIRMAN. To continue printing and binding the Eleventh Census, including the Statistical Atlas.

Mr. WRIGHT. You need not say anything about that, because that is provided for below.

The CHAIRMAN. There are two different acts?

Mr. WRIGHT. It is all one act. I do not know why they were separated.

The CHAIRMAN. With this appropriation for which you now ask we will consider the Eleventh Census is completed.

Mr. WRIGHT. There is one other estimate for a deficiency which does not seem to be in your bill. That is in accordance with a letter sent to the Secretary of the Treasury on April 2 for \$10,000 on account of the fire which occurred on the 22d of March, and for moving and recopying.

Mr. SAYERS. I see in the clerk's note that the cost of the Eleventh Census was limited to \$7,400,000.

Mr. WRIGHT. The original limit was \$6,000,000, and farms, homes, and mortgages was put on additional, at a cost of \$1,400,000.

Mr. SAYERS. The appropriation made to date is \$10,500,000?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you explain to us why it is the appropriations and expenditures have so largely exceeded the original limit of \$7,400,000?

Mr. WRIGHT. I think it would be proper to refer that to my predecessor under whom the work was done. In my opinion that large expense is due to the methods which have prevailed in our census work for the last two censuses of 1880 and 1890.

I think it is faulty legislation in this, that there is no one officer connected with the Government whose business it is to see that there is a proper plan, and to draft bills, etc., and to submit to Congress preparatory work for the census. It is no one's business to do that. Just prior to the time of taking the census somebody in the House or Senate introduces a bill, and that bill may be dragging along, or it may go through in a rush without being properly considered. The act under which the census was taken was passed March 1, 1889, and in 1891 there was a supplemental act for printing and binding. That only gave from March, 1889, to June, 1890, to make final appropriations and final legislation asked, and the time was so short before the enumeration that everybody had to hustle, and everything went out in a crude form. The result of that was that there was a vast deal of work commenced which never ought to have been commenced.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand you to say that the principal reason which, in your opinion, accounts for this—

Mr. WRIGHT. For a good deal of it.

Mr. SAYERS. Is that the first legislation itself was crude, and that it was passed too hurriedly; and secondly, that the time in which your predecessor was allowed to take the census was too limited, and he had to do the work too rapidly?

Mr. WRIGHT. He had plenty of time for the enumeration, but under the law there is a vast deal of material to be collected at the same time. That was the principal trouble. The office of the census, every time one is taken, is snowed under by a chaotic mass of material which is brought in. It is utterly impossible for any man, I do not care who he is, to do the work properly, under the circumstances.

Mr. SAYERS. When did you take charge of the census?

Mr. WRIGHT. In October, 1893. My work has been simply to bring out the volumes. I have not changed anything, except a reduction of the volumes. I have saved a good deal in that way. If that change had not been made, instead of 25 volumes it would have been 35 volumes. I have saved the Government probably \$500,000 in that way.

Mr. NORTHWAY. Your idea is that we take too much in our census?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I concur with you in your opinion that this large increase over and above the limit is not attributable to any negligence or extravagance on the part of your predecessor, but on account of the condition of things in which he found himself.

Mr. WRIGHT. He could not help himself.

Mr. SAYERS. He was compelled to obey the law.

Mr. WRIGHT. The law had to be complied with. The expenses have been excessive, and a great many things were brought in that ought never to have been brought in.

Mr. SAYERS. This was required by legislation?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Your predecessor is not responsible for the increase over and above the limit?

Mr. WRIGHT. No, sir. It would have been the same had I been there, and perhaps worse. Mr. Walker passed the limit when he had charge of it, and he was one of the best men we ever had in charge of the Census.

There was an amendment offered to provide for a census of farms, homes, and mortgages. It was offered in the House and was kicked out. This census law was passed in the House during an evening session, on a hot night in July, when there were only 27 members present. It went into the Senate and the amendments relating to farms, homes, and mortgages was offered again, and it was adopted at the request of some experienced statisticians in the country. We had no facts upon those subjects, and I believe it was one of the most important things in the Eleventh Census. It was also one of the best conducted branches of the whole census.

Mr. ARNOLD. Is it nearly correct?

Mr. WRIGHT. It is within from 5 to 10 per cent of accuracy. It is one of the most valuable things in our statistical experience. It did not meet the expectations of the Populists, but they were not responsible for its going into the bill. The statisticians were responsible for that, and you can charge it up to me if you want to.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment, this will complete the printing?

Mr. WRIGHT. The Public Printer says so.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. About salaries—how many employees have you now?

Mr. WRIGHT. About 35. We are getting pretty near the close of the whole thing.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You are moving them out every day?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir; we lost three or four employees the other day, because there was nothing for them to do. The work now remaining is difficult work, because we are wrestling with all of the errors in the classification of occupations. That is the earlier work of the Census, and had it not been for that we could have closed this work up a year ago. I would like to have you put in that paragraph,

as it will hamper printing and binding if it is not done. If you will put in this \$10,000 we think it will be all right. The fire did not destroy anything of permanent value. The things burnt were just as valuable after as before the fire.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT OF MESSRS. J. T. PETTY, AUDITOR; DR. W. C. WOODWARD, HEALTH OFFICER; JOHN B. BRADY, INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS; AND HERBERT W. LEWIS, AGENT BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

The CHAIRMAN. For a smallpox hospital you ask \$25,000. It seems to have been the supposition when this item was put in a year ago that the appropriation of \$18,000 would finish this hospital.

Dr. WOODWARD. We asked \$30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you expended any money on that hospital?

Dr. WOODWARD. The entire amount of \$18,000 has been expended. In the first place the estimate was submitted to the House Committee, and after it passed the House it was amended in the Senate. The estimates were carefully gone over by myself, relying largely upon Dr. Billings and upon the estimate of \$30,000, which was asked. After that the Senate cut down the amount to \$18,000 without any hearing whatever as to whether it was proper. In preparing the plans, which was done by the building inspector, it was the understanding that the plans would come within the limit fixed, \$18,000, but when the bids were advertised it was found they were considerably more than that.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you accept bids beyond the limit fixed by law?

Dr. WOODWARD. No, sir. The acceptance of the bids was entirely with the Commissioners. The bids were beyond the amount fixed by law and the building was not completed. The bids which were accepted came within the \$18,000, but that did not complete the hospital.

Mr. SAYERS. This appropriation was for \$18,000 to build and equip?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It ought to have been built for that amount, but was not.

Mr. SAYERS. Did I understand you to say that you accepted bids to do only a part of the work for \$18,000?

Dr. WOODWARD. I think that is the fact. The acceptance of the bids is entirely in the hands of the Commissioners, and I, as a subordinate, do not know why they accepted them.

Mr. SAYERS. And you say that the Commissioners, although they were authorized to complete and equip a building to cost \$18,000, began the construction of this building on a plan which anticipated a cost of \$43,000?

Dr. WOODWARD. No, sir; I would correct any misunderstanding which might arise in the expressions which you make. For the hospital proper, we have no doubt that it can be completed within the amount of the original estimate.

Mr. SAYERS. The sense of Congress was that only \$18,000 should be expended for building and equipping the hospital, and the Commissioners have accepted plans and bids that will undoubtedly make the cost \$43,000.

Dr. WOODWARD. The hospital proper—

Mr. SAYERS. I am talking about the language of the statutes.

Dr. WOODWARD. You must draw a distinction between the hospital and the other buildings.

Mr. NORTHWAY. Is there any law for the erection of the other buildings?

Mr. SAYERS. Do you include the other buildings in this?

Dr. WOODWARD. There is an estimate as to the construction of the other buildings.

Mr. SAYERS. What are the items which go to make up this \$25,000?

Dr. WOODWARD. We have an estimate for the discharge building, 30 by 18 feet, \$1,245.60.

Mr. SAYERS. That is in addition to the hospital?

Dr. WOODWARD. Yes; we want a mortuary building, 16 by 23, \$1,130.80; stable and ambulance shed, \$600; and isolation ward, 20 by 43, and an administrative building, 20 by 40, the latter to cost \$4,100; then there is heating apparatus, \$1,248.

Mr. SAYERS. Does not the heating apparatus go in as the cost of the hospital?

Dr. WOODWARD. Only a part of it; there is plumbing.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the plumbing for?

Dr. WOODWARD. There is plumbing throughout the hospital and the other buildings.

Mr. SAYERS. This \$6,000 goes to these other buildings?

Dr. WOODWARD. Three thousand dollars of it does. There is a boiler house costing \$2,000.

Mr. SAYERS. For what buildings will that be used?

Dr. WOODWARD. For the hospital, administrative building, the nurses' quarters, and other things. The entire cost has been estimated by the inspector of buildings

for construction, and the cost is \$21,538.15, and the balance of last year, \$4,000, is for equipping and outfitting.

Mr. SAYERS. For buying furniture?

Dr. WOODWARD. It is for the hospital proper, the administrative building, the isolation ward and all.

Mr. SAYERS. You were required to build and equip this smallpox hospital for \$18,000, and yet, in defiance of the law, you go forward and entail upon Congress the necessity of spending \$25,000 in addition.

Mr. ARNOLD. In other words, they have started a building to cost 139 per cent more than the amount authorized.

Mr. NORTHWAY. Were these buildings all contemplated in this act which provided for the erection of a smallpox hospital?

Dr. WOODWARD. No, sir; it is simply for the hospital. A hospital can be run without an isolation ward, without a discharge building, and without a mortuary building.

Mr. NORTHWAY. Has this building been occupied as yet?

Dr. WOODWARD. Yes; we are running one now.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you regard it as an absolute necessity that these buildings should be erected?

Dr. WOODWARD. For the proper conduct—

Mr. SAYERS. You might require the very finest of furniture for the proper conduct of a hospital.

Dr. WOODWARD. This is for administrative purposes solely.

Mr. SAYERS. That is where the trouble comes in.

Dr. WOODWARD. It is desirable and necessary to have on building in which we can, before the disease develops, put a man who is suspected of having the smallpox.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose we don't give you the \$25,000, will this building be suitable for all purposes?

Dr. WOODWARD. There would be no provisions for heating and cooking, and no furniture.

Mr. SAYERS. How much would it require for that?

Dr. WOODWARD. The superintendent of buildings can tell you that.

Mr. BRADY. If you would heat the building as now erected it would cost about \$3,000 with steam heat.

Mr. SAYERS. What will the furniture cost?

Mr. BRADY. Furniture for such a building would be about \$1,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Four thousand dollars would cover furniture, heating, and cooking?

Mr. BRADY. Yes; and then I would like to have \$2,000 for a boiler house.

Dr. WOODWARD. It is proposed to have a central station from which these buildings can be heated. In regard to the preparation of the plans, I can not say. The sum of \$18,000 was appropriated for this hospital, and the plans were made in accordance therewith to cover cost for a high masonry wall and a disinfectant plant. When I looked over the matter I found that we could get through with \$18,000, and that incorporated everything the act expressed.

Mr. SAYERS. What did it cost to prepare plans and specifications?

Mr. BRADY. About \$175 or \$200. These buildings which the Doctor is asking for are additional buildings to make it a whole. It is to provide for a discharge building, additional wards, a mortuary building, a stable, and an administrative building.

Mr. SAYERS. This gives you a little village out there.

Mr. BRADY. Quite so; as much as is necessary.

Mr. NORTHWAY. It contemplates such things as are necessary for the hospital.

Mr. BRADY. In building a hospital a high masonry wall comes within the limits of the law.

Mr. ARNOLD. Will \$4,000 put in steam boilers and electric plant?

Mr. BRADY. No.

Mr. SAYERS. How many patients have you had in this hospital in the last six months?

Mr. BRADY. None.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. How many do you expect to have in the next six months?

Dr. WOODWARD. We may not have any, because we may have no smallpox; and then, again, we are liable to have 50 or 100 cases.

Mr. NORTHWAY. There are no cases in the city now?

Dr. WOODWARD. No, sir; but it is like the fire service—you have got to keep it within reach.

Mr. SAYERS. Where is this building to be erected?

Dr. WOODWARD. That which is required to be erected by law is near the jail.

Mr. SAYERS. I thought you had concluded to establish it in the fashionable part of the city.

Dr. WOODWARD. That is a hospital for minor diseases.

Mr. SAYERS. What did you do with that?

Dr. WOODWARD. We still have the site.

Mr. SAYERS. You have built the hospital, and now you want to build a village around it. What will it take to put up these other buildings?

Mr. BRADY. The aggregate would be about \$6,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Six thousand dollars will build the hospital and erect a series of buildings?

Mr. BRADY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That will accommodate how many smallpox patients?

Mr. BRADY. The building accommodates 40 to 48 beds.

The CHAIRMAN. So that if you had \$6,000 more that will furnish and equip the hospital sufficiently for 40 patients?

Dr. WOODWARD. That is the estimate of the inspector of buildings, and he is more familiar with that part than I am.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. At the ratio of 40 patients, state what would cover the cost in case you have them?

Dr. WOODWARD. We have had 50 to 60 patients at a cost of about \$14,000, but it was necessary to rent other buildings. We had to rent a quarantine station.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. This will be ample for that number?

Dr. WOODWARD. If we put the first patient away, and thus prevent contagion, we may not have any more cases.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Brady). How do you want this item for \$6,000 to read?

Mr. BRADY. For construction of boiler house and heating plant to complete small-pox hospital

The CHAIRMAN. What other items are there?

Dr. WOODWARD. In view of the cost of some of the other buildings, I think the cost of the mortuary building is comparatively small, and it is desirable to have such a building in which deceased persons can be put. It is the same way with the stable.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do you need so much for this building in the District of Columbia—40 rooms that you will not occupy once a year?

Dr. WOODWARD. Forty rooms do not allow proper air space.

Mr. NORTHWAY. Have you had very much need for that before?

Dr. WOODWARD. Yes, sir; there are no cases in the city now, but there are 100 cases in New Orleans and we may have some here.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

The CHAIRMAN. The Board of Children's Guardians submit a deficiency for 1896. Is this amount really necessary?

Mr. LEWIS. The only request of the Children's Guardians is for \$5,500.

Mr. SAYERS. What is that for?

Mr. LEWIS. It is a deficiency for 1895-96.

Mr. SAYERS. From what did this deficiency arise?

Mr. LEWIS. In 1895 the Board of Children's Guardians asked for a certain appropriation, and when the bill was finally passed the appropriation was cut down to about one-half the amount asked for. Then we went into the fiscal year 1895. The Board had no control over the number of children received and provided for. The children came to the Board from the courts.

Mr. SAYERS. This deficiency results from there being more children than they anticipated?

Mr. LEWIS. Not more than the Board anticipated, but the amount of the appropriation was not sufficient to provide for them. Our appropriation last year was \$17,000, and we asked a deficiency of \$9,000 and got \$3,000, which made our appropriation \$20,000. We went through the year just as economically as we could and there was a bill remaining due to a Pennsylvania institution to the amount of \$1,699.50. I will say that this bill was due for feeble-minded children. We negotiated with this institution to wait for this money, so that we have a bill for half of the last quarter which remains unpaid. We went into the fiscal year of 1896 with an appropriation for all purposes of \$20,000—the same which was given in 1895, including the deficiency of \$3,000. We have just been through the first three quarters of the fiscal year 1896 with an actual deficiency of \$2,869.94. Then there is a little matter of \$50 which was spent by the disbursing officer of the Board by procuring a corporate bond. The law requires that he shall be a bonded officer. He supposed the account was a legitimate expenditure and expended this \$50 in procuring a corporate bond.

The CHAIRMAN. A corporate bond?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir. It is a bond given by a company which makes a business of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not you get a man who will give his own bond?

Mr. LEWIS. Such a bond can not be accepted. A man can not go on his own bond.

Mr. SAYERS. You do not expect the Government to appoint a man and pay him and then pay for his bond?

Mr. LEWIS. This officer receives no salary, and the law requires that he shall give bond.

Mr. ARNOLD. Does he disburse your money?

Mr. LEWIS. He does, and he gets no salary. He is a special examiner in the Patent Office.

Mr. SAYERS. He gets his pay there.

Mr. LEWIS. He gets his pay there for work done there, but for the work he does for the Board of Children's Guardians he gets nothing whatever.

Mr. SAYERS. Who appoints him?

Mr. LEWIS. He is elected by the Board.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is this gentleman a citizen of the District?

Mr. LEWIS. He is a resident of the District, but his citizenship is in Massachusetts.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is he?

Mr. LEWIS. B. Pickman Mann.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You say he is a citizen of Massachusetts?

Mr. LEWIS. That is the case with four-fifths of the District. They have citizenship elsewhere.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Petty). This is a local board in connection with the charities of the District of Columbia?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not understand why they need a treasurer if there be a proper provision made elsewhere. Why can not you act as disbursing officer?

Mr. PETTY. I am willing to do it if it be put in my hands, but they prefer to disburse their own funds.

The CHAIRMAN. They get this fund from appropriations made by Congress and you are the disbursing officer of the District and give bond?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What clause would make it proper that you should disburse this money?

Mr. PETTY. I have not been asked to do it, but you could put in a provision that the "accounts of the Board of Children's Guardians shall hereafter be audited by the auditor of the District of Columbia." That would cover it. This money passes through my hands as a matter of form. He signs vouchers to the Commissioners and they are referred to me and I have a clerk look through them; but I have no authority to say to him you should not expend this amount for this purpose or other purposes, as the case may be.

The CHAIRMAN. Could this work be done in connection with your other work and without extra expense?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ARNOLD. And without additional bond?

Mr. LEWIS. Without additional bond. This question of the bond was discussed at the time, but Mr. Mann had already given this bond. It had stood half a year, and he went to the company to find out if a rebate would be given in case the bond was relinquished and the matter turned over to a District officer, and he found no rebate would be allowed. His bond expires with the fiscal year. This does not mean a perpetuation of the bond, but simply to reimburse Mr. Mann for the money which he paid out of his own pocket.

Mr. SAYERS. What position do you occupy?

Mr. LEWIS. I am agent of the Board.

Mr. SAYERS. What is your salary?

Mr. LEWIS. One thousand six hundred dollars.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you do anything besides your duties as agent?

Mr. LEWIS. I am executive officer of the Board. I have charge of the office of the Board.

Mr. SAYERS. Does this occupy your entire time?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir; I have no other business or occupation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Are you a citizen of the District?

Mr. LEWIS. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Why are these places not given to citizens of the District instead of to persons living elsewhere?

Mr. LEWIS. Most of them do live here. Mr. Simon Wolf, president of the Board, is a citizen of the District. Mr. Mann has citizenship in Massachusetts and can go there when he desires to vote. All the other persons on the Board, so far as I know, are citizens of the District and live in Washington.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Don't you think this institution, being entirely local, ought to be controlled by people living here, rather than by temporary citizens?

Mr. LEWIS. I do think so and it is so. I happen to live in Montgomery County, Md., and come into Washington every morning to attend to my business.

The actual deficit in the funds of the Board for administrative purposes for the third quarter of 1896 is \$2,896.64.

At the time the Board made up its request for a deficiency appropriation we discussed the matter as to whether we should ask for anything for the administrative fund, and it was decided that we would not, because it was hoped that the little fund of \$4,000 would be spread over, and do a sufficient amount of work to make the other unnecessary.

Mr. SAYERS. How much do you ask for the administrative fund?

Mr. LEWIS. Two hundred and sixteen dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has been expended?

Mr. LEWIS. More than a quarter of it.

Mr. SAYERS. How much is required for the administrative fund?

Mr. LEWIS. It is \$4,000. That fund is for the purpose of paying salaries, and it has nothing to do with the fund for the care of children.

Mr. SAYERS. Your salary comes out of that?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes; and the salary of the assistant.

Mr. SAYERS. How much does he get?

Mr. LEWIS. Sixty-five dollars a month, and the salary of a stenographer comes out of that, \$35 a month. The rent of office is \$30 per month, and printing and sundry expenses come out of it.

Mr. SAYERS. I did not know that your correspondence was of such a voluminous character as to require the assistance of a stenographer.

Mr. LEWIS. We have 300 children under our charge, and they are scattered over a large territory.

Mr. SAYERS. How large a territory? Are they not mostly in this city?

Mr. LEWIS. They are in seven different States outside of the District of Columbia. Let me explain just here that the work of the Board of Children's Guardians is, in a word, the distribution of children—finding them homes in families where they will be taken care of without expense of maintenance, but where the Board can visit them and supervise their keeping at least once a year, and it is desirable to see many of them oftener. That brings down the expense for the maintenance of children very much indeed, but it increases the expense of administration in proportion to the reduction in the other fund. We have now 300 children under our guardianship. The average expense of maintenance in institutions is \$100 per year, and if we were to call upon you for \$100 a year for each of the children which we take care of, it would necessitate an appropriation which would simply be startling. We have 100 children for whose maintenance we are paid, and the other 200 are simply taken care of free, except the expense for supervision, which is paid out of the administrative fund.

Mr. ARNOLD. Where are the children you supervise?

Mr. LEWIS. Many of them are in the District of Columbia. Some are in Maryland and Virginia, and one is as far south as Louisiana.

Mr. NORTHWAY. They are put out in families?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir. We ask you to give us \$5,378.50, and by the closest calculation that we can make that amount will be needed.

Mr. SAYERS. How much money do you actually expend for the care of children, and how much for administrative purposes?

Mr. LEWIS. There are \$16,000 for the maintenance of children and \$4,000 for supervision and care, salaries of officers, and all sundry expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. It takes 20 per cent of the appropriation before the children can get any benefit?

Mr. LEWIS. Not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. We have your estimates as follows: On account of the fiscal year 1896, \$3,801.36; and on account of the fiscal year 1895, \$1,698.64, making a total of \$5,500. You have an item to reimburse Mr. Mann, the disbursing officer, \$50 for giving his bond. That is all we have in the shape of estimates. Is there something additional that you want to present to the committee?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you presented it to the Commissioners?

Mr. LEWIS. No, sir. We want to present it, and bring it with their approval.

The CHAIRMAN. What additional, in your judgment, is required?

Mr. LEWIS. \$203.16 to be added to the administrative fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Which has never been submitted before?

Mr. LEWIS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As you have not submitted that through the District Commissioners, under the law it ought to be submitted to them. In other words, we want the estimates, as the law requires they should be sent in.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand you to say that the total estimates for 1895 and 1896 amount to \$5,000?

Mr. LEWIS. They were \$5,500 at the time the board prepared this request.

Mr. SAYERS. I thought you said \$5,000.

Mr. PETTY. The exact figures are \$5,445.45, and \$50 for the bond.

The CHAIRMAN. The other \$203 is a small matter, but I suggest that you address a letter to the Commissioners and have them transmit it.

WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1896.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT OF J. T. PETTY, AUDITOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The CHAIRMAN. There are a number of items, beginning on page 30. The first one is "National Capital Investment Company, \$8,196." Does that item rest upon legal grounds, or is it simply very desirable?

Mr. PETTY. There is no law that authorizes the appropriation of \$10,000 per year for the building now occupied by the District offices. The appropriation amounts to the sums stated, \$7,650 and \$8,196, respectively. When the Commissioners agreed with the National Capital Investment Company for the rent of that building they told the representatives of the company that they would give them the rental of \$10,000 per annum, provided Congress would sanction that agreement. If you do not sanction that agreement we are under no obligation to pay any amount more than you appropriate.

Mr. SAYERS. What has been paid?

Mr. PETTY. The rent has been paid at the rate of \$7,650 for one portion of the year and \$8,196 for the other. That is a combination of all appropriations for rent. Before we entered the present building we occupied several buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. They agreed to rent the building for this money, and can the building not be rented as it has been?

Mr. PETTY. I am afraid they will not allow us to occupy the building any longer for that amount of money.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we do not want to recommend that until that question is settled.

Mr. PETTY. Very well.

The CHAIRMAN. "Judicial expenses."

Mr. PETTY. That is a balance of \$13.26. We have money to pay for all but this amount. The next item is to pay William Herbert Smith for reporting the case of *E. N. Gray v. The District of Columbia*, \$13.26.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you want that language used in making this appropriation?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why not say balance due?

Mr. PETTY. That would be better.

The CHAIRMAN. Pages 29 to 31, "general advertising."

Mr. PETTY. As is known to the committee, we have for several years past only been allowed \$1,900 for advertising, and the amount required will approximate \$3,000 annually. I want to say that in this appropriation for advertising there is not a single item that is not required by law. There are no "hearings."

The CHAIRMAN. "Sewers."

Mr. PETTY. That is an increase of the appropriation by \$6.61. The appropriation itself was authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. They have an item authorized by law, and there was that much remaining?

Mr. PETTY. The appropriation for sewers is authorized by law, and we had work done amounting to \$6.61 more than the appropriation. The next item is of precisely the same character.

The CHAIRMAN. About this Eckington matter?

Mr. PETTY. That is not authorized by existing law. For several years past Eckington has been lighted by a plant owned by Colonel Truesdell, and the lighting was done at his expense; but Colonel Truesdell has disposed of his plant, and the company which purchased it is not willing to light Eckington for nothing. This appropriation is to pay that company for lighting for the months of April, May, and June, \$500.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been a good deal of hubbub about that.

Mr. PETTY. Colonel Truesdell, as just stated, did it at his own expense heretofore, when he owned the plant. Unless this appropriation be granted Eckington will not be lighted at night hereafter.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for repairing cuts in granolithic pavement.

Mr. PETTY. That item is authorized by existing law.

The CHAIRMAN. Were the cuts made by the District?

Mr. PETTY. They were made by the gaslight company in erecting lamp-posts. The law requires that where the pavements are brick the gas company shall pay the expense when cuts are made, but where the pavement is granolithic or of other patented material the District shall bear the expense.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for advertising and court expenses touching the act in reference to a permanent system of highways.

Mr. PETTY. The expenses asked for there are advertising and jurors' fees, which were directed by the court. Of course we have no control over that.

The CHAIRMAN. The Washington Post account; is that authorized by law?

Mr. PETTY. It was ordered by the court under this act for the extension of the highways. The item for the Evening Star is the same. The court directed that the advertisement should be inserted in the Law Reporter and in two daily newspapers.

Mr. SAYERS. Why was it inserted in the Law Reporter?

Mr. PETTY. The court required it. The Law Reporter is for the use of the legal fraternity, principally, I suppose.

The CHAIRMAN. Jurors' fees; is that authorized?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "Fees for special attorneys for the District of Columbia, \$5,000."

Mr. PETTY. That is for fees for defending the highway act in the courts at the request of the Commissioners. There were eminent lawyers engaged on the other side.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the attorney for the District?

Mr. PETTY. Mr. S. T. Thomas.

The CHAIRMAN. He is a good lawyer.

Mr. PETTY. Yes; he stands high at the bar.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he take part in those cases?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir; he was assisted by these special attorneys.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not \$5,000 a rather extravagant fee for that?

Mr. PETTY. Mr. Worthington, who assisted in those cases, stands very high at the bar.

The CHAIRMAN. How much work was there for assistants?

Mr. PETTY. I don't know all that was required, but do know that they were in attendance upon the court for a number of days, and defended the cases both in the lower courts and the court of appeals, and will have to defend them in the Supreme Court, to which it is proposed to appeal. This includes services heretofore rendered and which may hereafter be rendered.

The CHAIRMAN. When you pay \$5,000 you do not want to pay it for services not yet rendered.

Mr. PETTY. We will not pay it unless you appropriate it. That is a question we did not consider.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there authority to employ this special counsel?

Mr. PETTY. There is no specific law that I know which authorizes it. The Commissioners considered, I believe, that it was in their discretion under this highway act.

The CHAIRMAN. It was a question which involved the constitutionality of the law, and they got beaten in the cases.

Mr. PETTY. They were beaten in the lower courts.

The CHAIRMAN. It now stands on appeal to the court.

Mr. PETTY. It has been tried in the court of appeals and doubtless will go to the Supreme Court.

Mr. SAYERS. Did the attorney of the District ask for the employment of these assistants?

Mr. PETTY. I am not sure whether he asked for them or not, but I think probably he did. I would not say positively as to that. It might be well to give the Commissioners a hearing on that subject.

Mr. SAYERS. We ought to have regular officers who could take care of the business themselves.

Mr. ARNOLD. What would be his bill for the services already rendered?

Mr. PETTY. I should say that the services already rendered would be worth two-thirds of the amount asked.

Mr. NORTHWAY. Did he make an argument on the questions of law?

Mr. PETTY. His argument was on questions of law.

Mr. NORTHWAY. I suppose if it had been a private case he would have been glad to get \$500?

Mr. PETTY. I do not know what fees he gets in private practice.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Does this special attorney make \$5,000 every few days?

Mr. PETTY. Mr. Worthington is an eminent lawyer, and I presume he gets good fees.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Which one of the Commissioners has this in charge?

Mr. PETTY. It comes under the Engineer Commissioner, Major Powell, but Mr. Ross and Mr. Truesdell are also informed upon the subject.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I think we ought to hear the attorney himself.

Mr. PETTY. Mr. Worthington told me that if there was any question about it he would be pleased to come and explain as to his services.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the name of the attorney for the District?

Mr. PETTY. S. T. Thomas is the attorney for the District. He gets a stated salary for anything he may be required to do for the District.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the importance of this matter? Why make this additional expense when there are decisions of two courts against us?

Mr. PETTY. The Commissioners thought it best to carry it to the court of last resort.

The CHAIRMAN. This highway act throws the whole expenses of constructing highways upon the adjacent property, and the holders of the property rebelled against it. It involves a good many hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir; in the way of expenses and damages.

The CHAIRMAN. You may say to Mr. Thomas that if he will come up we will give him a few minutes.

Mr. PETTY. I will ask Mr. Thomas to come up and explain it.

The CHAIRMAN. "Salaries for janitors," that is authorized by law.

Mr. PETTY. Not exactly. The janitor of the Business High School receives a salary of \$900, which was the amount that was appropriated for his services in the high school when it was in the Miner Building, a 12-room house, and now the high school is located in the old District building, an 18-room house. He asks \$1,200 now, instead of \$900, as before.

The CHAIRMAN. His help is paid from another appropriation?

Mr. PETTY. He employs assistants at his own expense. An 18-room building involves additional work.

Mr. SAYERS. It is an increase of salary, and not authorized by law.

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir; I so stated.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the next item.

Mr. PETTY. "Fuel." We would ask you to make that \$2,500. We find \$2,500 will take us to the end of the year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for furniture.

Mr. PETTY. All the buildings for which this is asked have been erected and are now waiting for equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. "Contingent expenses, Dunlap Printing Company, for printing and binding 2,000 copies of A Physical Laboratory."

Mr. PETTY. That is an expenditure not authorized by law. The authorities of the high school had this text-book on physical culture prepared, and got it printed by Dunlap & Co., who sent in their bill for this amount. I disallowed it on the ground that the law only authorized free text-books in grades from one to eight, inclusive.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a law allowing free text-books, yet they made this expenditure when the law does not authorize it?

Mr. PETTY. I suppose that is the case.

Mr. SAYERS. Who got up this book?

Mr. PETTY. The principal of the high school, I believe.

Mr. SAYERS. Who pays for the book?

Mr. PETTY. It has not been paid for.

Mr. SAYERS. When it is paid for, who gets the money?

Mr. PETTY. The Dunlap Printing Company.

Mr. SAYERS. Does not the author of the book get something; does he not simply sell it to the pupils of the school?

Mr. PETTY. I think not. It is simply to provide a free text-book. I do not believe the principal of the school would receive any compensation from this. The superintendent of the school is interested in other publications for the schools, but not in this one.

Mr. SAYERS. The superintendent of the public schools is interested in other publications which the Government buys for the public schools?

Mr. PETTY. He is not interested in this one.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the Dunlap Printing Company do this by his authority?

Mr. PETTY. They had authority from the Commissioners.

Mr. NORTHWAY. I will ask you whether that company, in good faith, printed that book, supposing there was authority to pay, or, if this publication is not paid for, whether anybody is liable for it?

Mr. PETTY. The expenditure is for printing, in good faith, by the Dunlap Printing Company, on duly authorized orders, such as go to them from the Commissioners whenever they have such work to do.

Mr. NORTHWAY. It was ordered by the Commissioners?

Mr. PETTY. It was ordered by the school authorities and sanctioned by the Commissioners.

The CHAIRMAN. It looks as if the Dunlap Printing Company ought to be paid by somebody.

Mr. PETTY. I disallowed the item because I did not consider it was a proper payment under the law referred to.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose it is not appropriated for, can they recover from anybody?

Mr. PETTY. If it is not appropriated for I should call on the principal of the high school to find some means of raising the money. The company ought to be paid.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Are the District Commissioners in the habit of doing such things—ordering expenditures not authorized by law?

Mr. PETTY. I should say not, as to that.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the Frang Educational Company. What have you to say as to that?

Mr. PETTY. That is for some kind of special paper prepared by order of the superintendent of the public schools and used in the public schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that authorized by law?

Mr. PETTY. I would rather you would see him on that point. I disallowed this item several years ago, because I did not consider it was a proper expenditure, but, after hearing Superintendent Powell, the Commissioners decided it was a proper item.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not allowed it?

Mr. PETTY. The bill was for more than \$600, and all of it has been paid except this balance. This paper is bought every year.

Mr. SAYERS. What kind of paper is it?

Mr. PETTY. It is specially prepared paper required for teaching the children different shades of color, and how to make geometrical figures, and so forth.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it part of the free text-book matter?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. If we do not appropriate for this you will stop buying?

Mr. PETTY. That is very apt to be the effect of such action.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is to transfer unexpended balance. How much is that transfer?

Mr. PETTY. It amounts to about \$4,800. The Commissioners are very desirous of fitting up quarters for the chief of the fire department in the new No. 2 engine house. That is a mere transfer.

DISTRICT MILITIA.

Mr. SAYERS. I desire Mr. Petty to submit to the subcommittee the clause of the law in regard to the control of the expenses under the head of the District Militia.

Mr. Petty read the following extract from the District appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1895:

"And no contract shall be made or liability incurred under appropriations for the militia of the District of Columbia beyond the sums herein appropriated."

Mr. PETTY. The law above quoted has been in force since March 3, 1891. This language has been put in every bill. I hold that he should make requisitions as all other heads of Departments are required to do, and that no expenditure should be made which was not previously authorized.

Mr. SAYERS. What amendment do you suggest?

Mr. PETTY. General Ordway holds that he can not make specific requisitions in advance, and that the organic act gives him control of the expenditures in a measure. If we are to be held accountable for expenses of the militia, it ought to be provided that hereafter all contracts involving expenditures on account of the militia should be made by the Commissioners of the District, and that the appropriation should be disbursed on vouchers based upon requisitions previously approved by them.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me your law, which you have just read, clearly provides that way now.

Mr. PETTY. That is my understanding of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The law does not go so far as the clause which you suggest, but if you put that in it will be a recognition of these prior deficiencies.

Mr. PETTY. I will report to the Commissioners in reference to that matter. The organic act—section 39 of the law of March 1, 1889—places the keeping of the property and the duty of providing rooms for the instruction of the officers and members of the militia and the storage of public property under the Quartermaster-General. Under that law he makes contracts for the rent of rooms for the militia, which contracts the Commissioners approve as a matter of form.

Mr. ARNOLD. He is not subordinate to the Commissioners at all?

Mr. PETTY. No, sir.

The CLERK. This law to which Mr. Petty refers was passed in 1889, and, notwithstanding the act of Congress, the appropriations went on and deficiencies were incurred. Senator Plumb expressed a good deal of irritation about the matter, and he wrote that into the District bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not some place in the District bill where this might go? Mr. PETTY. This could be added to the District bill in the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know why it can not be.

Mr. SAYERS. I suggest that Mr. Petty go over and ask that that be done.

Mr. PETTY. I will do so. Under section 58 the Commissioners have no discretion as to estimates.

Mr. SAYERS. I wish to ask you something about the building which was rented by General Ordway on K street, and I will ask you to give a full explanation of it.

Mr. PETTY. This was under a contract made with the owners of Convention Hall to rent the hall as a drill room for the militia during eight months of the year, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, at an annual rental of \$4,500, the lessors reserving the right to its use during the year of any twenty of the nights named in the lease, in consideration of heating and lighting the hall and lighting the armory adjoining. Between October 21, 1895, and March 2, 1896, the Market Company used the hall forty-six of the nights named in the lease, excluding the militia, organizations of which sought on different occasions to enter, but were positively refused admittance. The hall has been used as a skating rink since January 5, 1896.

Mr. SAYERS. Is General Ordway a stockholder and officer in that company?

Mr. PETTY. He is one of the stockholders and is vice-president of the company which owns the hall. I paid one or two months' vouchers before I knew that the lease had been violated. When I learned of its violation I held up the vouchers for the rent, and I propose to hold them up until the account is made to my satisfaction. I am advised that the militia have not had the privilege of drilling regularly in that hall since last November, and will not have until the middle of the present month.

Mr. SAYERS. Do I understand you to say that General Ordway, representing the Government, and that company, of which he was a stockholder and vice-president, rented this building for use on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays of each week during the months of October, November, December, January, February, March, April, and May, and notwithstanding that contract between General Ordway as a representative of the Government and that company, in which he was a stockholder and vice-president, that that company has violated the contract and refused permission to the militia to use that building regularly during the time stipulated in the contract?

Mr. PETTY. That is the fact.

Mr. SAYERS. And yet bills were rendered for the rent?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it been necessary for General Ordway to approve the bills?

Mr. PETTY. The bills that have been paid up to January 1, were approved by him as brigadier-general commanding the District militia.

Mr. SAYERS. The bills were paid, but the hall was not used?

Mr. PETTY. The bills were approved by General Ordway and paid by me before I knew the facts.

Mr. SAYERS. General Ordway made a contract as brigadier-general for the renting of this building?

Mr. PETTY. General Ordway approved the contract made by the quartermaster-general of the militia.

Mr. SAYERS. He is brigadier-general of the militia?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. The contract had to be made with General Ordway's approval?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Did these accounts for rent have to be presented for General Ordway's approval?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. The contracts were made by the company with General Ordway's approval, and bills were presented and paid for a part of the time that the militia did not have this hall?

Mr. PETTY. That is the case as I am informed.

Mr. NORTHWAY. Were you informed of this proceeding?

Mr. PETTY. No, sir; not until I found it out through the newspapers, and then I sent a District Inspector to investigate in regard to the use of the hall. The inspector reported that the militia had been excluded at times when they were entitled to have the occupancy of the hall. I then refused payment, and propose to refuse payment until the rights of the Government are fully protected in the matter. I had an interview with General Ordway in February, I think, and he promised to investigate the matter. The vouchers for January and February he has declined to approve.

The CHAIRMAN. Who appointed General Ordway?

Mr. PETTY. The President of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. When was he appointed?

Mr. PETTY. He was appointed at the time of the organization of the District militia.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the President the power to remove him?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why don't you present the facts to the President?

Mr. PETTY. We have not considered that as yet.

Mr. SAYERS. I am going to move a resolution that the chairman of this committee be requested to transmit to the President of the United States a copy of these proceedings, and call his special attention to them.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had no information from General Ordway as to why this was done?

Mr. PETTY. It is now under investigation between General Ordway and the Commissioners.

The CHAIRMAN. What did the militia do for a drill room?

Mr. PETTY. They had no proper place in which to drill so far as I know.

The CHAIRMAN. That being the fact, what is there to be investigated?

Mr. PETTY. General Ordway requested time for consideration of the matter, and we are giving him time.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you say to him that we wanted to see him before this committee?

Mr. PETTY. I did. I told him that it was important that he should be here before this committee to explain these items, and he said he was compelled to go to New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The CHAIRMAN. Police court. Is that ascertained?

Mr. PETTY. Those expenditures have all been legally incurred.

The CHAIRMAN. Writs of lunacy?

Mr. PETTY. Authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Health department; to pay W. S. Odell. Is that authorized?

Mr. PETTY. No, sir. I will have to make a personal explanation as to that. It is my custom, as auditor, to have the checks made out for the employees of the District a week in advance of pay day and to deliver them on the last day of the month. Mr. Odell applied for his check on the 23d of February, and the pay clerk declined to give it to him. He then came to me with the plea that he was in trouble, and appealed to me, on the ground that he was an old soldier, to give him his check. He was not a personal friend of mine, but I knew him by reputation as a prominent Grand Army man and former applicant for the office of Commissioner. I said to him, "I have been a soldier myself and feel a sympathy for that class, and will give you your check in advance of the last day of the month." On the afternoon of that day I found that he had been removed. He was not entitled to pay beyond the date of removal. It is a matter for the committee to say whether or not I shall pay it.

The CHAIRMAN. Emergency fund; to pay O. G. Staples for rent of Willard Hall?

Mr. PETTY. That is something I can not say much about. Mr. Staples gave Willard Hall for use by the coroner's jury which investigated Ford's Theater disaster for the period of ten days. I understood that Mr. Staples tendered the use of the hall gratuitously, as a public-spirited citizen, and I knew nothing different until months afterwards, when he made a claim for rent, and said that it was authorized by the Commissioners. No Commissioner gave an order for it, verbally or otherwise, but we thought that the coroner had probably accepted an invitation to occupy the hall. Mr. Staples, however, has made an affidavit that the hall was engaged regularly, and that the amount is due and ought to be paid.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there any authority to rent the hall?

Mr. PETTY. We had no legal authority to rent it, but I suppose in an emergency we would have been justified in doing so.

Mr. NORTHWAY. It was used for twenty days?

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir. Ten dollars a day is not an extravagant rental.

The CHAIRMAN. Does Mr. Staples's affidavit say who authorized it?

Mr. Petty read the affidavit of Mr. Staples and a letter from ex-Commissioner M. M. Parker.

The CHAIRMAN. Repairs of the jail.

Mr. PETTY. That is asked by the Attorney-General. It is very necessary, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. Washington Asylum.

Mr. PETTY. That is for sand furnished.

The CHAIRMAN. Board of Children's Guardians.

Mr. PETTY. You have requested me to submit a clause for that, and I suggest the following:

"Provided, That hereafter all expenditures on account of the Board of Children's Guardians shall be made by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon itemized vouchers approved by the auditor of the District and certified by the Commissioners."

Mr. NORTHWAY. That limits existing law.

Mr. PETTY. Yes, sir; it is to dispense with the services of a treasurer.

Mr. SAYERS. Reform School for Girls.

Mr. PETTY. That is to pay the salary of a treasurer.

Mr. SAYERS. Does the law authorize the payment of a treasurer at the Reform School for Girls?

Mr. PETTY. The act establishing a reform school for boys authorizes a treasurer, and the act establishing a reform school for girls says that the law establishing a reform school for boys shall be applicable to the Reform School for Girls.

Mr. SAYERS. Why should not the auditor for the District make this disbursement?

Mr. PETTY. I believe it would be more agreeable to the Reform School for Girls, just as it is more agreeable for the Reform School for Boys, to have their own treasurer. I could disburse the money for both institutions if required to do so.

Mr. SAYERS. Why can not that be done; these are public institutions in this District, and why should each have a disbursing officer?

Mr. PETTY. You have already a treasurer authorized for the Boys' Reform School.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose we make it read that hereafter the District auditor shall disburse all this money.

Mr. PETTY. It can be done if you desire it.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you prepare and hand to the clerk a clause fitting both the boys and the girls' reform schools?

Mr. PETTY. I will.

Mr. ARNOLD. Are the treasurers of these institutions salaried officials?

Mr. PETTY. The treasurer for the Reform School for Boys is a salaried official, and this proposes to make the office of treasurer for the Girls' Reform School a salaried place.

The CHAIRMAN. When was this disbursing officer for the Girls' Reform School appointed?

Mr. PETTY. That officer is a lady who has been acting since the 1st of January.

The CHAIRMAN. Then let us muster her out of office after the passage of this act. The next is the Freedmen's Hospital.

Mr. PETTY. I would make that \$125, instead of \$147.80. The next item is all right; these judgments are all authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Excise board.

Mr. PETTY. That is an expenditure that was considered by the excise board to be in the interest of the public. They sent one of their agents to every wholesale and retail liquor dealer in the District of Columbia to purchase a sample of whisky and gin from each one for analysis, so as to ascertain if dealers were selling liquors that were impure, with the understanding that if they found anyone so offering liquors he would be refused a license. They spent \$300 in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. Redemption of tax-sale certificates.

Mr. PETTY. That is an appropriation that should be made. Mr. Spranzy bought a piece of property, but failed to receive a certificate of sale, and afterwards the sale was set aside. This is to entitle him to a refund of the money.

Mr. NORTHWAY. We had something of that kind in the District bill.

Mr. PETTY. That was another case—a certificate filed by Mr. Isaac Lions.

The CHAIRMAN. Water department.

Mr. PETTY. The situation in regard to that is this: Chief Engineer Perry, of the United States Navy, was requested by the Commissioners of the District to supervise the trial of a pumping engine to test it as an expert, and he called upon an engineer to assist him, and the proposition is to pay the assistant, Mr. Kaemmerling, \$10 a day for fifteen days' service.

The CHAIRMAN. He is a Government official, drawing a regular salary, and when he was doing this he was not doing anything else.

Mr. PETTY. It was on that ground that I disallowed the claim.

The CHAIRMAN. Contingent expenses.

Mr. PETTY. Five dollars and twelve cents.

EXTENSION OF HIGHWAYS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT OF MR. S. S. THOMAS, DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The CHAIRMAN. You are attorney for the District of Columbia?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In litigation touching the highway legislation, in which there is asked an additional appropriation, there is an item to pay Mr. Worthington and Mr. Maddox fees as special attorneys of the District \$5,000. Upon what authority were they employed?

Mr. THOMAS. I do not know that there was any express authority of law to employ them. The Commissioners employed them upon my representation that the

litigation that was likely to ensue in the disposition of that class of cases would consume more time and attention than my office with its already too much business was able to give. The highway law required, as you may remember, after the filing of the maps, the Commissioners should proceed at once to execute the law as far as the subdivisions were concerned to be located; and there turned out to be a great number of these subdivisions, thirty-seven or forty, I think, in the first section of the map. The statute required a judge with a jury to be in attendance for the trial of those cases, and they were to be tried, as any ordinary civil case should be, by a jury; and to proceed in that way would require a single judge and jury and counsel the year around, and it occurred to me that the District counsel was not equal to that duty in connection with other duties.

The CHAIRMAN. How many assistants have you?

Mr. THOMAS. I have two assistants, one for the police court and one who attends to general business.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you power to have additional assistants?

Mr. THOMAS. No; nothing in the law.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not as much power to employ additional assistants as in this case?

Mr. THOMAS. Just about, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. How many cases did they try?

Mr. THOMAS. They tried one case, the Dennison-Layton case, as it is called. These gentlemen did not attend to the details of that; I attended to the details myself.

The CHAIRMAN. So you did the real work on the case which took the time and attention?

Mr. THOMAS. On three or four occasions they came in there, Mr. Worthington, and made some arguments on the constitutional question involved. He had been connected with the drafting of the original law.

The CHAIRMAN. How much time was spent by those gentlemen on the trial of this case?

Mr. THOMAS. I do not believe they spent ten days altogether.

The CHAIRMAN. And only one of them, or two?

Mr. THOMAS. Well, most of the time only one of them.

The CHAIRMAN. The truth about the matter is this, is it not, Mr. Thomas, that the attorney for the District attended to all these details, prepared the case, and tried the case, and that these gentlemen assisted in the argument practically covering the questions as to the constitutionality of the law?

Mr. THOMAS. That is it, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you make the brief, or did they make it?

Mr. THOMAS. They made the brief to the court of appeals.

The CHAIRMAN. And probably ten days would cover all their services?

Mr. THOMAS. I should think, from first to last, ten days would cover all the services.

The CHAIRMAN. Their services have closed in connection with this case?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir; the court of appeals has the case.

The CHAIRMAN. That ends it?

Mr. THOMAS. That ends it if they should affirm Judge Cox.

The CHAIRMAN. Judge Cox—

Mr. THOMAS. Decided against it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you expect it to go to the court of last resort?

Mr. WILSON. I think so, but whether the Commissioners will consider it necessary to do that or not I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the same brief substantially covers the case in the Supreme Court?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an item here for William Herbert Smith for reporting testimony; did he report a lot of testimony?

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, yes; he reported the testimony of forty or fifty witnesses.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be probably the ordinary stenographic fees?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there several cases?

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, yes; well, you want to understand this Dennison-Layton subdivision comprised some eighty-four pieces of property and about sixty owners, and they came in there and had counsel and everybody had something to say about it; it was a peculiar condition of things.

The CHAIRMAN. You understand this to be the ordinary stenographic fees?

Mr. THOMAS. I think that is the ordinary stenographic fees that are reasonable and proper.

The CHAIRMAN. Covering how many day's work?

Mr. THOMAS. This case ran over three or four weeks, and the owner of every piece of property insisted upon coming in and having a lawyer, and witnesses being heard, and the court was pretty liberal in allowing them to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you, Mr. Thomas.

FRED T. DUBOIS, DELEGATE FROM IDAHO IN 1890.

STATEMENT OF HON. EDGAR WILSON, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. chairman and gentlemen of the committee: If the committee can hear me for a few minutes I will state my matter.

The CHAIRMAN. We will be glad to hear you.

Mr. WILSON. This item, which I will explain very briefly, is to pay Senator Dubois, from the State of Idaho, who was a Delegate in Congress when the State was admitted into the Union, the balance of his salary as a Delegate in Congress, which was taken from him by virtue of the State's admission into the Union, July 3, 1890. His term as Delegate would have expired March 4, 1891, so there was just two-thirds of the year remaining when the State was admitted into the Union and his term was thus cut short, and I ask the committee to insert in this general deficiency bill that item for two-thirds of his salary.

My reason for doing this is because Congress has already taken action in an absolutely identical case and has allowed the account. Of course you know Congress is not a body which meets to-day and not again, but it is a continuing body, and establishes precedents, and those precedents are usually followed. The precedent established in this case was established in the Seventh Congress, ninety-four years ago. That question was referred to in the case which arose in the Fifty-first Congress, the case for the payment to George A. Mathews, who was elected a Delegate from the Territory of Dakota, and while he was holding his seat as Delegate from that Territory that Territory was created into two States and admitted to the Union with four Senators and three Representatives, and notwithstanding the fact those four Senators and three Representatives were drawing the salary, George A. Mathews was allowed in the Fifty-first Congress his full claim for the balance of the salary which he would have received as Delegate from that Territory had it not been admitted to the Union as two States.

When that case was before the Fifty-first Congress the case of the Seventh Congress was cited, and the case in the Fifty-first Congress was debated at length, occupying several pages of the Record, which I have here, and it seems to me, gentlemen, that it is not necessary to go into it at length, but to state that the case of Mr. Mathews is absolutely on all fours with this case; there is not a particle of difference in principle. It is simply whether you will follow that precedent or overrule it. The question was debated in the Congressional Record, volume 111, Fifty-first Congress, first session, beginning from page 8288 to and including page 8294.

Now, this was not a party question in that Congress. It was advocated by some Republicans and opposed by some Republicans, and it was advocated by some Democrats and opposed by some. Some of the conspicuous Members who debated the case and gave their reasons in the Record were General Henderson, of Illinois; General Henderson, of Iowa, who had charge of the bill; Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in quite an elaborate discussion, and Mr. Springer, of Illinois; and they followed by an analogy the case of a deceased Member who dies during his term. Congress has uniformly appropriated his salary to his widow or to his heirs, and Mr. Springer aptly puts the case in saying it put a premium on death, and for his part he preferred the Member living; that Mr. Mathews had labored zealously for the admission of the State, knowing full well it would cut short his salary as Delegate, and he would suffer the result of his zeal in that direction. That is exactly the case at bar. Senator Dubois labored zealously for the admission of the State into the Union, and as a consequence his salary was cut short.

Mr. NORTHWAY. Was he immediately elected Senator?

Mr. WILSON. Not immediately; there were three Senators elected. He was elected a Senator to take his seat on March 4, 1891.

Mr. NORTHWAY. At the time when his term as Delegate would have expired?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; so there has been a lapse there of the very period I ask this item to be inserted for.

The CHAIRMAN. About eight months?

Mr. WILSON. Just exactly eight months from July 3, 1890, to March 3, 1891. The Fifty-first Congress concluded that claim was proper and enacted it into law, and it is a part of the statutes to-day. This is the whole case, gentlemen, unless you want to ask some questions. The item is just two-thirds of his salary, to a day.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that one of our files of the Record?

Mr. WILSON. No; I got this from the little private library of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. You have given the pages, etc., to the stenographer?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. I thank you, gentlemen, for my hearing.

REPORTERS OF DEBATES AND COMMITTEE STENOGRAPHERS, REIMBURSEMENT OF.
**STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN H. WHITE, OFFICIAL REPORTER OF
 DEBATES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I would like, with your consent, in behalf of my associates, the official reporters of the House, to make a brief statement.

You understand that in getting out the debates of the House and preparing them for the Public Printer so as to enable the Record to be published daily, we are compelled to employ clerical assistance not contemplated when the present system was adopted; and for a period of ten or twelve years past Congress has almost invariably allowed us repayment for the sums so expended. Beginning with 1889, and once or twice preceding that, but continuing from that time up to now without variation, they have allowed us the expense we have thus incurred, or a portion of the expense, not all of it, because this account must be made up before the close of the session; and for the remainder of the session, of course, we can not get any pay, or have not received any heretofore.

In this Congress we have been able to cut down the expense very materially by the use of graphophones, phonographs, etc. Heretofore our expenses were a dollar a column; that is to say, we paid that sum for writing up the Record and getting it ready for the Printing Office. It was necessary, in order to get out the debates in time, for each reporter to have two shorthand writers employed, to whom we formerly paid \$1 a column of the Record for their work of transcribing, and the result was that frequently, when there was a prolonged session of the House, lasting, say, six or eight hours, we were compelled to pay out more than we received for salary. Congress has, as I have said, always reimbursed us this expenditure.

For this session we respectfully ask that we be allowed the sum of \$650 each. Last year it amounted to \$1,500 each, as we had an extra session, and we were paying under the old system. This year, as you will note, this expense has been reduced very greatly for the reason stated, and up to this time the expenses have been but a little over the amount stated.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the estimate for expenditures for the balance of the year?

Mr. WHITE. We have not included that in this statement at all.

The CHAIRMAN. You expect to include that a year from now?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; we are going to ask that you allow us that difference hereafter. We have not put it in here now.

The CHAIRMAN. This is only the expenditure for this time?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; up to this time. On the same basis as this the expenditure will be about \$30 a week for each week from now on.

The CHAIRMAN. I presume it is better to make an allowance to date and let the next deficiency bill take care of the other.

Mr. WHITE. I have prepared a brief statement in writing, which covers the ground of the request, and with your consent I will file it with the stenographer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 15, 1896.

SIR: At the request of my associates, the official reporters of the House of Representatives, I desire to submit for your consideration the following request for an item to be inserted in the deficiency appropriation bill for this session of Congress in the following words:

"To reimburse the official reporters of debates of the House of Representatives for extra clerical services and amanuensis work during the present session of Congress, six hundred and fifty dollars each; and to J. J. Cameron, assistant official reporter, two hundred and forty dollars; in all, three thousand four hundred and ninety dollars."

Since the Fifty-first Congress, and during that Congress, an allowance has been made by the Committee on Appropriations for the clerical service necessary in getting out the debates of Congress in time for the Congressional Record.

Under the system which prevailed up to the beginning of the Forty-third Congress these debates were under the contract system. The contractors provided the necessary clerical service for getting them out and preparing them for the Printing Office. From the time that the official reporters were made officers of the House, at the beginning of the Forty-third Congress and down to the present time, Congress has at times, when attention was called to this matter, allowed for this expenditure on our part. This has been done continuously since the Fifty-first Congress.

We respectfully ask, therefore, in the deficiency bill for this session, that the same provision be inserted, except as to amount, as was contained in the appropriation bills for several years past.

Very respectfully, etc.,

JNO. H. WHITE,
Official Reporter House of Representatives.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

FOREIGN MAILS.

STATEMENT OF MR. C. NEILSON, SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 66 you submit \$80,000 for foreign mails, balance due under foreign postal treaty. Is it ascertained?

Mr. NEILSON. It is a difference in weight. We underestimated the weight.

The CHAIRMAN. That is ascertained?

Mr. NEILSON. Yes, sir.

CUSTOMS SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. C. S. HAMLIN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an item of \$1,150,000 for collecting the revenue from customs. There seems to be a considerable increase here, and the committee thought that we would like to have you say something as to the necessity for it.

Mr. HAMLIN. In anticipation of that question I have had prepared a detailed statement showing the increase in the expense of collecting the revenue at certain ports for the period of nine months of the present fiscal year, as compared with nine months of the fiscal year 1895. I have gone over every item and noted the causes of the increase. I have taken it from the principal ports, so that you can clearly see how it compares with the expenses of last year. Formerly we had \$7,000,000, made up of the permanent specific appropriation of \$5,500,000 and the permanent indefinite appropriation of certain miscellaneous receipts which used to amount to about \$1,500,000 annually. If we had one lump sum, say of \$7,000,000, there would be no deficiency, and we would know what we had to depend upon.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it result from the decrease of the amount that you heretofore availed yourself off?

Mr. HAMLIN. In a slight measure, it does. The miscellaneous receipts are decreasing every year. We used to fill in with the miscellaneous receipts. Those receipts last year were \$641,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you estimate the receipts for nine months?

Mr. HAMLIN. The amount is the actual receipts, \$445,000 to date this year. These receipts to April 1 show a falling off, roughly, I should say, of \$30,000.

Then there has been an increase, as this table shows, at the principal ports of the country, and the reason is that for the last seven or eight years the customs service has been inadequate, and we have not had enough men to do the work. We have been going from hand to mouth, as it were, although a large proportion of our force is in the civil service.

The CHAIRMAN. The miscellaneous receipts, actual and estimated, are \$30,000 less this year than last year. Last year you had \$770,000 deficiency, and now you submit \$1,150,000 deficiency, which is nearly \$400,000 more than last year, after making allowance for the decrease in the miscellaneous receipts. It seems to us that these are exceptional increases, and that is what we want to ask you about.

Mr. HAMLIN. I have explained that in detail in this table [handing the paper to the chairman].

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that at Tampa, Fla., there is an inspector, at \$3 per day, one storekeeper, night inspectors, messenger, and one engineer. In the note you say this port is growing in importance, by reason of the importations of tobacco. What were those importations for the year 1895?

Mr. HAMLIN. I have not that with me; but I can give it to you, if you desire. Many articles have been put on the free list. That makes no difference in the expenses, as we have to examine the free goods as well as the dutiable goods.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that you have increased the compensation of one clerk from \$4 per day to \$1,800 per annum, and another from \$4 per day to \$1,600 per annum. The rent has increased \$840 per annum.

Mr. HAMLIN. We have the reports for each of those increases, if you desire them.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to know the total importation of dutiable goods and those on the free list at Tampa, Fla., for the fiscal years 1893, 1894, 1895, and for the first eight months of 1896. In other words, I want the history of the receipts and disbursements of Tampa, Fla.

Mr. HAMLIN. Would you not like that as to the other ports?

The CHAIRMAN. I will tell you in a moment, when I look over this paper. Does this give the total?

Mr. HAMLIN. No, sir; there is to be subtracted from that another table showing the savings at different ports.

The CHAIRMAN. I would be glad to have it in as short a space as you can make it for the years and months named, giving the imports, free and dutiable, and the dates of the increases of salaries. Increases of salary seem to run through the list.

Mr. SAYERS. When was this permanent appropriation of \$5,500,000 made?

Mr. HAMLIN. It was a number of years ago, 1872, I think.

Mr. SAYERS. Will it be too much trouble to you to prepare for me a statement showing year by year, in tabulated form, and up to the 1st day of January, 1896, the amount of resources of every kind which were available for expenditure in payment of expenses of collecting the revenue from customs? I will call your attention to the fact, so as to enable you to make that statement, that on page 10 of the hearings before the subcommittee on the urgent deficiency bill you have given for the fiscal year 1895 such a statement as will save you trouble in making it up to that date, including 1895 and beginning with 1871. I would be glad if you would call my attention in writing to this statement when you furnish it, giving the date of the laws which led to a decrease of those revenues, and everything independent of the permanent appropriation of \$5,500,000.

In other words, give us, in as concise a space as possible, a tabular statement or an explanation of why the miscellaneous receipts have been steadily declining and what laws have been enacted to bring about those conditions. It is quite an important matter, for when our deficiencies were under \$500,000 it was not absolutely necessary that we should have this; but now that it has run up to over \$1,000,000, the House may desire to have this information, and I would be glad if you could make your statement full and complete.

Mr. HAMLIN. Then suppose I take some of the ports, like New York, and give the items of increase?

Mr. SAYERS. Let that be independent of what Mr. Cannon has called for, but let it accompany his paper.

Mr. HAMLIN. If the committee would like it I will give the actual receipts in some of the other cities and show it in detail.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an increase of \$400,000 for 1896 over the deficiency of last year; and I particularly want that increase explained—how much of it is due to additional employees, how much to increases of salary, and the places where those additional salaries are paid.

Mr. HAMLIN. You want to know how much is the increase of salary, how much the increase of employees, the places where they occur, and the necessity thereof?

Mr. SAYERS. That information goes to explain the difference between the deficiency of 1895 and the deficiency of 1896.

Mr. HAMLIN. Certainly. I can furnish this within two or three days.

Mr. SAYERS. We want to report this bill to the full committee on Friday morning.

(The foregoing information was furnished by Mr. Hamlin, and appears in the report to the House on the general deficiency bill.)

The CHAIRMAN. There has been appropriated for the actual traveling expenses of this conference of appraisers. If this were dropped out could you pay it from the general appropriation? Would the Comptroller interfere with you?

Mr. HAMLIN. I have some doubts about that.

The CHAIRMAN. The law provides for these meetings.

Mr. HAMLIN. Only by your appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. This amount has been expended.

Mr. HAMLIN. These are the actual traveling expenses which have already been incurred.

Mr. Hamlin submitted the following paper:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C. April 15, 1896.

Statement of deficiency of appropriation for expenses of the conference of local appraisers held in New York in January, 1895.

Maurice Rohrerheimer, United States appraiser at Cleveland.....	\$110.30
James E. Tucker, United States appraiser at San Francisco.....	78.50
Henry J. Schulte, United States appraiser at Cincinnati.....	99.10
Simon C. Karrer, United States appraiser at Detroit.....	87.00
James McCaffery, United States appraiser at St. Louis.....	114.75
Total.....	489.65

The foregoing deficiency was caused in part by the unusual length of time necessary to consider the numerous important questions that arose before the conference, and partially because of the necessity for the attendance of a greater number of appraisers than usual, incident to the importance of the questions to be considered.

Statement of deficiency of appropriation for expenses of conference of local appraisers, held in New York in 1896.

Jas. McCaffery, appraiser, St. Louis, Mo.....	\$122. 85
Henry J. Schulte, appraiser, Cincinnati, Ohio	107. 20
Louis D. Voltz, appraiser, Buffalo, N. Y	66. 00
Maurice Rohrheimer, appraiser, Cleveland, Ohio.....	105. 00
Edward C. Russell, appraiser, Portland, Oreg	282. 00
Robert R. Kruger, acting appraiser, Kansas City, Mo.....	131. 75
Jas. E. Tucker, acting appraiser, San Francisco Cal.....	67. 50
Total.....	882. 30

COMMISSARY HANDBOOK.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. M. R. MORGAN, COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 76 you have an item for binding the Manual for Army Cooks, 3,000 copies.

General MORGAN. The appropriation for the army cook book has been granted in the army appropriation bill, so that that is settled. The other item, however, the Commissary Handbook, has not been appropriated for, and it is now all completed and ready for binding, and has been sent to the Secretary of War for approval, with the request that he order it printed; but he came to the conclusion that it ought to be done by a special appropriation, the estimate for which is \$400.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this Commissary Handbook?

General MORGAN. It is an explanation of how all the stores we have to furnish are manufactured and put up, so that the commissaries of the posts can name them so as to be understood when they make an estimate for them for the purchasing officers.

The CHAIRMAN. That is more important than the other item?

General MORGAN. It is more important than the army cook book. I would like to have that read 600 copies instead of 500 copies, because we find that \$400 will print and bind 600 copies.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing of the kind in existence now in the shape of a Commissary Handbook?

General MORGAN. No, sir; it seems that since this item was put in naming it the "Commissary Handbook" the name has been changed to "Manual of Subsistence Stores for the Army of the United States."

Mr. LIVINGSTON. That is rather a long name; can't you cut it short?

General MORGAN. We hoped to; but we thought it over, and found that we could not.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Who gets up this handbook?

General MORGAN. It is done in my office, and is official.

TREASURY PRINTING AND BINDING.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE SIMMONS, ACTING ASSISTANT CHIEF, STATIONERY DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate for the printing and binding for the Treasury for 1896, \$315,000. We appropriated \$285,000, and now you submit an estimate for \$65,000, making \$35,000 more than your estimate. What have you to say as to that increase?

Mr. SIMMONS. We have expended all of the regular appropriation, except \$28,000, up to the 1st of April. We spend about \$1,000 a day. I think \$65,000 would carry us through for the remainder of the year.

The CHAIRMAN. Why have the expenses increased?

Mr. SIMMONS. They were less than they were last year. We spent \$370,000 last year. We had \$35,000 covered into the Treasury.

Mr. SAYERS. Why did you ask for so much more money than you could use?

Mr. SIMMONS. I suppose the requisitions fell off during the remainder of the year.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you make these estimates?

Mr. SIMMONS. The office did.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you charge of the office?

Mr. SIMMONS. I am not chief of the division, but I have charge of these requisitions.

Mr. SAYERS. And yet you asked for \$120,000 deficiency, when you only needed \$85,000.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete them.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals and identifying any areas for improvement.

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1. NAME _____

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

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5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals to determine the effectiveness of the project and identify areas for improvement.

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Mr. MEADOR. Somewhere between \$4,000 and \$5,000. That was the amount to run the branch through the present year. We were forced to stop all the work.

The CHAIRMAN. What is required for the current business of the Office?

Mr. MEADOR. The work for all the Bureaus, the Pension Office, the Patent Office and the Land Office, the specification work, and the Civil Service work, all come from us.

WEIL AND LA ABRA MINING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF MR. HENRY HODGES, CLERK, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an item submitted of \$10,000 for fees and expenses in the Weil and La Abra mining suit. What has been appropriated, if you have the amount at hand?

Mr. HODGES. I have not the amount at hand.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell us in detail how much is to be expended for attorneys' fees and how much for expenses?

Mr. HODGES. The attorney employed, Mr. Maury, informed me that he had an interview with the chairman of this subcommittee, Mr. Cannon, in relation to a report he had made as to what he had done, and the condition of the case, and what was still to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that verbal or written?

Mr. HODGES. It was a written report, as I understood it.

The CHAIRMAN (to the clerk). Is there a report in reference to this mining company from Mr. Maury?

The CLERK. I have the papers.

Mr. HODGES. He said that you remarked to him that the case would be taken up in due course. I suspect that Mr. Maury is correct.

Mr. SAYERS. That case is pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. HODGES. It is pending now in the Court of Claims. Mr. Lines, the former attorney for the Government, is dead, and Mr. Maury took hold of the case, went to Louisiana and Texas last summer, and spent two or three months in getting information which was very satisfactory to the Mexican minister and to Mr. Foster, Secretary of State, who formerly had knowledge of this matter.

Mr. SAYERS. Did this claim not grow out of a fraud committed in Mexico?

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir. It was shown to be a fraud. A large amount of money appropriated by the Department of the Treasury was withheld because of protest of the Mexican Government against further payment.

Mr. SAYERS. The Mexican Government agreed to pay a certain amount of money for the benefit of certain claimants, and among the claims that were presented to the United States for payment out of that sum of money is this claim?

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And the contention of the Mexican Government is that this is a fraudulent claim, and that the money which it had transmitted to the United States for the payment of certain claims ought not to be used for the payment of this claim?

Mr. HODGES. That is the case. I want those papers returned if they are not to go on record.

ASSISTANTS TO THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. For payment to the assistants of United States attorneys you submit \$20,000 for this fiscal year. What is the state of that appropriation, is it all exhausted?

Mr. HODGES. It is; and we have had no money to pay for any such services since the 1st of January, when the appropriation of \$25,000 was exhausted. Last year it was \$30,000 under similar circumstances, and probably ought to be that now.

The CHAIRMAN. At the bottom of page 68 there is an appropriation for salaries and expenses of courts in Indian Territory. What do those accounts amount to?

Mr. HODGES. I have not had anything to do with those.

The CHAIRMAN. That must be a letter from the Attorney-General.

Mr. HODGES. What is the date? I think that is a deficiency that you provided for in the big bill.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it is provided for?

Mr. HODGES. If not, we will notify you. I am not certain about that, because it does not belong to my work. I expected that you would ask me something about protecting property.

The CHAIRMAN. There are items not printed touching that and other matters, and the information may be all that we desire.

Mr. HODGES. That information is all there.

Mr. SAYERS. Judge Stewart was here this morning and fully explained everything, and I told him that I would make an explanation to the committee.

Mr. HODGES. Your request to appear here asked me to make a report on C. R. Evans.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say about that?

Mr. HODGES. That is an old claim. It is Nos. 82 and 192, Fifty-third Congress (the way it is printed here, second session, p. 21). The United States attorney incurred an expense of \$250, I believe. He was a regular officer.

The CHAIRMAN. This seems to be to pay Evans.

Mr. HODGES. He performed the service.

The CHAIRMAN. It is to pay Evans, and not to reimburse Hewitt. The document tells the whole story.

Mr. HODGES. It does.

SURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS.

STATEMENT OF MR. SILAS W. LAMOREUX, COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. I have read Senate Document No. 200. It seems that these surveys must be gone over again. State the necessity for that.

Mr. LAMOREUX. A portion has been already ascertained and gone over. I supposed we could pay out of the annual appropriation for surveys, but the Comptroller holds otherwise.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you got money enough?

Mr. LAMOREUX. The money has gone back into the Treasury. In 1885 the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Mr. Sparks, suspended all contracts in the State of California. Some of them were not only suspended but rejected, and thirty-three of the parties brought suit in the United States courts, and the Government was unsuccessful in that litigation. That has been running since 1885 up to two weeks ago. The Department of Justice called attention to it. The contractors made the proposition to go over the surveys and verify them, and that when they convinced the officers of the Government they were in the condition described, then they should be accepted and paid for by the Government. That agreement was entered into by the Department of Justice upon a recommendation made by me and the matter is going on. The lands are being put in condition to be accepted. That of Mr. Reley has been accepted. The contractor in that case has been out in the field nearly a year. Forty thousand dollars would meet the amount during the coming fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. They brought action against the Government and now this is to have the whole matter gone over again by agreement between the men, and that agreement is approved by the Department of Justice, and they are actually doing the work?

Mr. LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; and all the suits not tried were suspended.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you pay without making a direct appropriation?

Mr. LAMOREUX. I do not know any way to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought perhaps you could pay out of the current appropriation for the surveys of public lands.

Mr. LAMOREUX. The appropriation up to the 30th of June is all expended or contracted for. By the 30th of June the \$250,000 will be expended for paying existing contracts.

The CHAIRMAN. This money is needed now.

Mr. LAMOREUX. If it is made available out of the appropriation for 1896-97 it would be all right.

The CHAIRMAN. How much would be needed between now and the 1st of July?

Mr. LAMOREUX. \$15,000 to \$18,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we make it \$20,000?

Mr. LAMOREUX. Then what are you going to do for next year? The Comptroller holds that we can not pay this out of that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. \$20,000 will pay everything up to the 1st of July?

Mr. LAMOREUX. Yes; and \$40,000 will carry us through next year.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose we give you \$20,000 now to last you until the 1st of July next, how much will you probably need during the next fiscal year?

Mr. LAMOREUX. \$40,000 will take us up to the 30th of July, 1897. It is very slow work.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, April 17, 1896.

SIR: In reply to your telegram, which reached my desk in my absence, I have the honor to state that the estimate of \$40,000 submitted under Senate Document No. 200 is separate and distinct and covers a different class of cases from those covered by

Senate Document No. 337, carrying an estimate of \$9,202.34. The only way this money can be paid is by express appropriation to the individuals therein named and designated, the accounts having been closed by the Treasury Department, and being under what is known as the special deposit system they lack sufficient deposits to meet the contracts in the sum of \$9,202.34. This amount can not be paid out of the \$40,000 appropriation, or any other appropriation.

I inclose a schedule which covers the \$9,202.34, showing the date of contract, the time within which the same was to be performed, and the date when the same was performed.

I trust the above will be sufficient and cover all the points you inquired about.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. W. LAMOREUX, *Commissioner*.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Statement referring to Senate Document No. 337 showing the date of contract, the date when contract expired, and the date when the work was performed in each case.

Charles Holcomb, contract 379, dated November 8, 1884, expired June 30, 1885, work performed December, 1884.

James R. Glover, contract 370, dated October 1, 1884, expired June 30, 1885, work performed January and February, 1885.

George W. Baker, contract 275, dated July 31, 1882, expired December 31, 1882, work performed May to August, 1884.

S. A. Hanson, contract 151, dated December 3, 1879, expired June 1, 1880, work performed June and July, 1882.

Milton Santee, contract 122, dated October 17, 1879, expired June 1, 1880, work performed September to November, 1882.

M. F. Reilly, contract 346, dated March 6, 1884, expired June 30, 1884, work performed August to October, 1884.

S. A. Hanson, contract 52, dated November 7, 1878, expired September 1, 1879, work performed May and June, 1882.

George H. Pradt, contract 277, dated October 26, 1893, expired March 1, 1894, work performed January, 1893.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. THOMAS E. BENEDICT, PUBLIC PRINTER.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is furnishings for the new addition to the Government Printing Office, \$60,000. Is that addition ready to be furnished?

Mr. BENEDICT. It can be occupied the 1st of June, according to the statement of the engineer.

The CHAIRMAN. Is \$60,000 as little as you can get along with?

Mr. BENEDICT. I have estimated that as the cost. That is an estimate of the machinery and material which will be required, and the expenditure outside of the partitions and general furniture is as estimated to the Joint Committee on Printing, \$56,546.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it essential that you should have the assent of the Joint Committee on Printing?

Mr. BENEDICT. Because, under the decision of the Comptroller, this class of purchases can not be covered under the yearly advertisement. We go to the Committee on Printing and receive its approval.

The CHAIRMAN. We make the appropriation, and yet you must have their assent?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir. We include everything under the yearly advertisement which we can. I presume that we have added 100 items to the schedule this year that we did not last year.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for purchases that you could not advertise for, and the law provides that you must have the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing in such cases?

Mr. BENEDICT. That is the opinion of the Comptroller.

The CHAIRMAN. You seem to have a provision for thirty days' leave?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir; I have increased the appropriation in the pending bill. There will be a deficiency for this year of \$10,000. I am now sure that I will not have enough.

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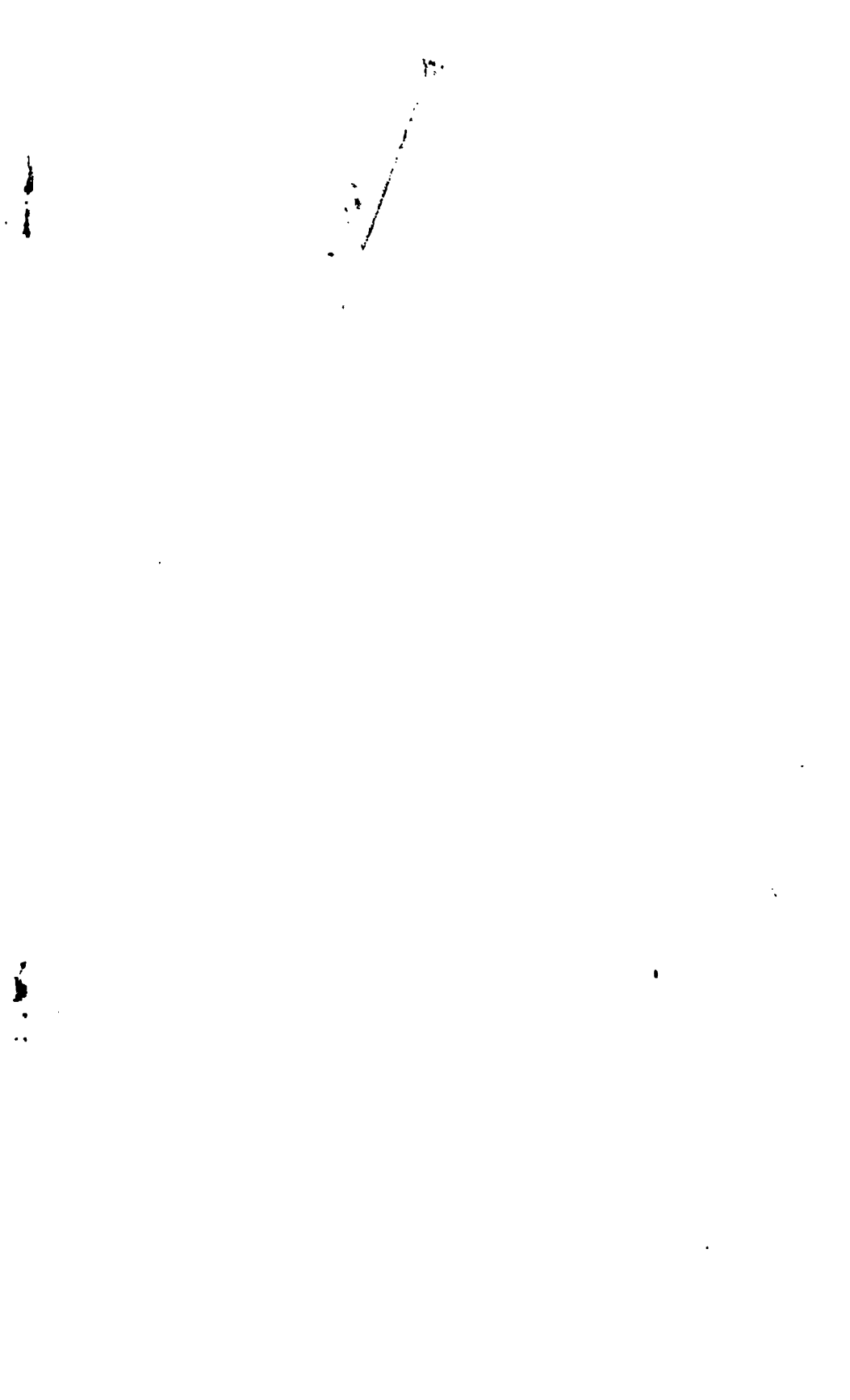
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